BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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Joaquin Bochaca: The Sharp Sword of Spanish Revisionism

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- The odyssey of the *Sea Venture*
- Truth about the "Lost" Colony
- Smithsonian cover-up conspiracy
- Alexandre Dumas controversy
- Andrew Jackson predicts the Civil War
- Move afoot to revise history of Stalin
- JFK tours post-WWII Germany
- Medical research at Dachau

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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May/June 2013 ❖ Volume XIX ❖ Number 3

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12 More than 20 years before Jamestown was even settled, Europeans were trying to establish a permanent colony on the Outer Banks of North Carolina. But relations with some of the natives turned sour and, when relief ships were finally able to make it to the Roanoke Island settlement—years late—the little fort-town was abandoned. Thus it is now ubiquitously called "the Lost Colony." But clues tell us that the colony was never really lost at all. And that they have, in fact, been under our noses for more than 400 years.

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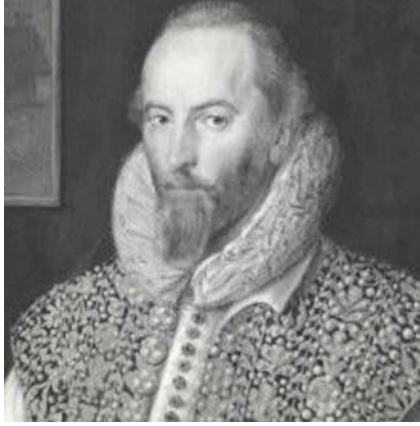

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Joaquin Bochaca: One Wise Scholar

This issue we have some very important articles covering Revisionist history from many time periods. My personal favorite, however, is the interview TBR Contributing Editorial Board member Margaret Huffstickler conducted with Catalonian Revisionist scholar Joaquin Bochaca. On the front cover of this issue, in fact, I asked that a photo of Señor Bochaca be prominently placed as I was so impressed with this man.

For several years now, TBR has been running translated chapters of Bochaca's World War II classic *Los Crimenes de los "Buenos"* (*The Crimes of the "Good Guys"*)—unavailable in English except in the pages of TBR—and our readers have responded very favorably to the wisdom contained in each article.

The in-depth interview, conducted at Bochaca's residence in Barcelona, Spain, is a blockbuster. What he has to say about World War I, World War II, Adolf Hitler and many other subjects mirrors my own thoughts on the matters discussed.

But there was much more even I—after 60 years in the business of printing authentic news and history—learned from this daring sage. Thus, I encourage you to read the interview. I know that—nearly alone among Americans—TBR readers will understand and appreciate the importance of what Bochaca has to say.

I also want to remind you to renew your subscriptions as soon as possible. We need every soldier we can get in this battle for the truth. In the centerspread of this issue you will find a special offer I have personally authorized, giving you some fine books in return for your renewal. While other magazines falter and collapse, TBR is still publishing. And that is solely due to your unwavering support.

For our part, we have kept our subscription rates the same for the last 10 years to make sure that TBR is truly a populist magazine that average Americans can afford and from which they can benefit. Is there any other magazine in America—or the world—that is s o affordable and at the same time so valuable? I doubt it.

I also encourage you to read John Tiffany's lead article on the settling of the Americas and the voyage of the *Sea Venture*, a small ship that, along with several others, survived a massive hurricane on its way from England to save the starving settlers of Jamestown, Virginia. The captain and crew turned near-fatal disaster into success, not only bringing many much-needed supplies to the colonists (many of whom were near death), but at the same time discovering a new land to be tamed by Europeans.

And isn't that what we must do today? Keep fighting, refuse to give up, ignore adversity and transform the disasters of the modern era into victory for our people—not only in America, but the world as well. In this battle, TBR will continue to do its vital part. ✦

DOES STALIN DESERVE A SECOND LOOK?

Josef Stalin is almost as controversial as Adolf Hitler. However, what has largely gone unnoticed is that, over the years, many serious Revisionists (including veteran anti-communists) have taken a new look at Stalin and concluded much of what we think we know about Stalin is not the truth.

In fact, there is a growing belief Stalin was working to break the pervasive Jewish grip on the levers of power in Russia. In the Jan./Feb. 2003 issue of TBR, the respected Russian nationalist historian Dr. Oleg Platonov asserted, flat-out, that Stalin had launched a full-force offensive against Jewish influence in Russia. Platonov wrote:

> The Jewish-Bolshevik rule over Russia was broken by Stalin, who, in the second half of the 1930s, carried out a counterrevolution and stripped the carriers of the Zionist ideology of their power.
>
> In the 1930s and 1940s, no less than 800,000 Jewish Bolsheviks were annihilated under the leadership of Stalin—the elite of the anti-Russian organization which had planned to transform Russia into a Jewish state.
>
> Nearly all Jewish leaders were purged, and the chances of the remaining ones to regain power were reduced to a minimum. The last years of Stalin's life were dedicated to the uprooting of Zionism and the liquidation of the organizations associated with it.

Although these assertions may be new to many, as far back as 1952 (a year before Stalin's death, almost certainly a murder), no less than the American seer Francis Parker Yockey suggested in a remarkable essay that Stalin was moving against Jewish power. (TBR reprinted Yockey's commentary in its March-April 2005 issue.)

Later, during the 1950s, American nationalist John Monk told readers of his journal, *Grass Roots*, the same thing. Reviewing the conflict between Stalin and his sworn Jewish enemy, Leon Trotsky, Monk noted that, beginning in the late 1930s, "top-ranking Jews began toppling from their high seats," and that, "Russia at last had gotten her eyes open, [and that] the good work started in 1928 with the exiling of Trotsky" by Stalin.

Pointing out that Zionist forces in America had aligned with the Trotskyites who had set up shop in the United States, Monk's essays were even reprinted by beloved historian Eustace Mullins's close associate, Lyrl Van Hyning, in her *Women's Voice*, which no one ever accused of being Communist propaganda.

By the 1960s, Conde McGinley's popular anti-Communist newspaper, *Common Sense*, regularly echoed the views of Stalin put forth by Yockey and Monk and others not under the sway of Trotskyite elements. At that time—under the sponsorship of "responsible conservative" William F. Buckley and his Zionist associates—those elements were entrenching themselves on American soil, laying the groundwork for the rise of those intriguers known as the "neo-conservatives." Those same elements "just happen" to be among the primary sources of what we think we know about Stalin.

In 2012, Dr. Kerry R. Bolton, emerging as one of the world's foremost nationalist scholars, released his book *Stalin: The Enduring Legacy*. The opening chapter is: "Stalin's Fight Against International Communism."

A review of Bolton's work by Dr. Alexander Jacob (whose own writings have been published by TBR) noted Stalin's policies were actually anti-Marxist in character and "transcended Marxism, and proceeded on a nationalist and imperial path rather than as the citadel of 'world revolution'." This thesis is gaining more and more acceptance.

Bolton reveals Stalin reversed many early Bolshevik policies, reinstituting, for example, the traditional family. He abolished the Communist International and rejected U.S. plans for a "New World Order." In fact, Bolton concludes, much Cold War strife can be traced to intrigues by the Trotskyites who—even now—work to stand in the way of Russian patriots reasserting their historic traditions.

Dr. Jacob points out that Bolton's work "highlights the vital differences between the Russian national character, rooted in the soil and history of Russia, and its opposite, the rootless Jewish cosmopolitanism that Trotskyist Marxism sought to impose on the Russians, as well as on the rest of the world." In fact, many Russian patriots today revere Stalin. And many have also come to admire Adolf Hitler.

The mission of TBR is to bring history into accord with the facts in many realms, and it seems as though even Josef Stalin deserves a second look. ✦

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* Bolton, Kerry, *Stalin: The Enduring Legacy*, Black House Publishing Ltd., 2012. Email: info@blackhousepublishing.uk

—Michael Collins Piper, Contributing Editor

Sea Venture:

The Ship that Saved America?

A LITTLE SHIP CALLED the *Sea Venture*, although wrecked on the way to America, played a key role in saving the Jamestown colony from extinction and laying a claim for England to the isles of Bermuda. But first she and the other tiny boats with which she sailed had to survive what some scholars surmise was a category five hurricane.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

Above, a painting of the Jamestown colony shows the settlement as it may have looked in 1619. Left, Sir Francis Bacon, who surely knew that a large, lush land mass with navigable waterways existed across the Atlantic Ocean.

They say America, in the sense of the United States, was planned some 400 years ago by Sir Francis Bacon. He surely had information from the European Templars, who evidently had been in America going back to the 14th century or earlier, and possibly, indirectly, from others such as the Phoenicians, who were here around 450 B.C.

The book *Sea Venture* by Kieran Doherty[1] gives one practically a blow-by-blow account of what appears to have really happened to one key ship in particular that made it to Jamestown, and its effect upon U.S. history.

In the old days, the Atlantic Ocean was not the "pond" it seems today, but a terrifying obstacle, filled with horrible storms; sea monsters were sometime sighted as well. It was not easy, Englishmen and other Europeans found, to launch a colony in the mysterious lands on the far side of the ocean. North and South America are peppered with sites of failed colonies.

The Spaniards' San Miguel de Gualdape, the English Roanoke (famed as "the lost colony"), the French Ajacan, Fort Caroline, Sable Island, Charlesfort, Pensacola, Charlesbourg-Royal—all were failed, short-lived colonies attempted in the 1500s, north of the Caribbean. A hurricane wiped out the first Pensacola settlement. Frigid winters and malnutrition claimed several settlements; while starving settlers abandoned others. Indians sometimes laid siege to settlements or attacked them, or picked off white stragglers. Rival European powers also destroyed colonies.

Left, the British ship *Sea Venture* in rough waters, by Christopher Grimes. Few people today know of the odyssey of this ship and crew and its effect upon the settling of the Americas. Not only did the captain of the *Sea Venture* "discover" Bermuda, he was instrumental in saving Jamestown (shown below left).

called most of what is today the mid-Atlantic U.S., was chockfull of gold nuggets and silver just waiting to be picked up and sent back to England. This was how they expected to make a profit, with help from the friendly natives, so they did send over some mining and ore processing gear—but there was no gold found.

Not much later, when Bermuda was explored, they had the equally wrong idea that the waters around the uninhabited islands would be loaded with valuable pearly oysters. Wrong again. (Some British sailors did find, however, a large lump of ambergris on one of the beaches, weighing about 180 pounds.)

Many non-Virginians think America got started at Plymouth Rock, but Jamestown was settled 13 years earlier. (There were also a number of even earlier, but failed, colonies, such as the one at Roanoke, founded in the 1580s; see related story in this issue.)

Traveling aboard the *Susan Constant* (rated at 120 tons), *Godspeed* and *Discovery* (or *Discoverie*), men sailed in late 1606 (Dec. 30) and landed May 13, 1607 at a place they named Jamestown, in honor of their king, up a river (the James River, naturally) from Chesapeake Bay.

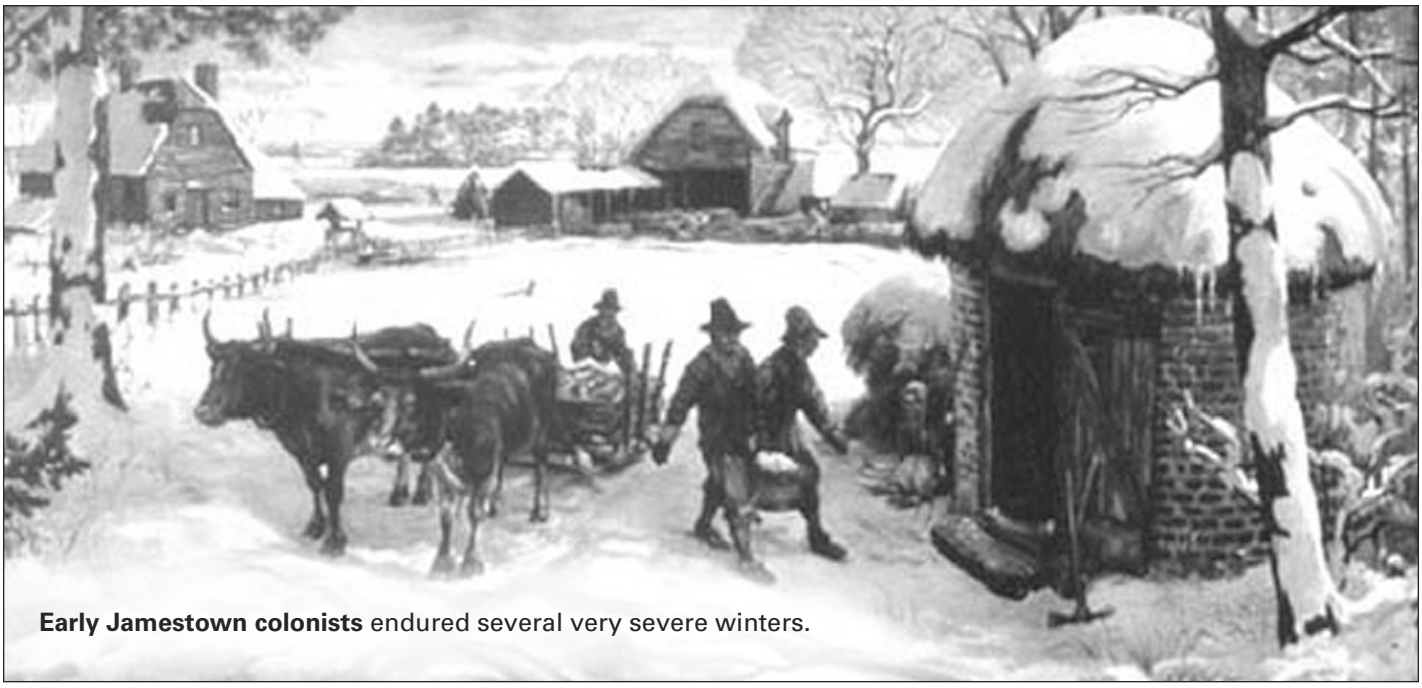
Since the settlers were not trained as pioneers, it was almost vital to send over more food and supplies about once a year, if not more often, to prevent starvation while they struggled to establish themselves in the new country.

> "Many non-Virginians think America got started at Plymouth Rock, but Jamestown was settled 13 years earlier than its Massachusetts counterpart."

In the case of Virginia, this was partly due to the incredible stupidity of the Virginia Company, based in London, which was responsible for launching settlement efforts in eastern North America. They sent across the Atlantic an odd assortment of paupers and debtors, criminals, artisans and aristocrats—lazy "gentlemen" who thought themselves too good to work, rather than sturdy farmers, fishermen and hunters. The British investors had a wrongheaded idea that "Virginia," as they

The length of the *Susan Constant*, largest ship of the fleet, is estimated at 116 feet. She is believed to have carried about 71 settlers, with Capt. Christopher Newport at the helm. The brigantine *Godspeed*, only 40 tons, but 68 feet long, carried 39 passengers and 13 sailors. The "flyboat" *Discovery*, a mere 20 tons, was just 38 feet long and seems to have carried about 34 passengers. About 144 settlers went ashore.

CREDIT: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



Early Jamestown colonists endured several very severe winters.

Within a year or so after it was established, Polish and Dutch immigrants were settling in Jamestown and in many ways helped facilitate the colony's survival.

EARLIER SETTLEMENTS

As things turned out, Jamestown was England's first permanent colony in the Americas, although an argument can be made for Newfoundland's settlement at St. Johns (visited by John Rut in 1527). But St. Johns did not have year-round settlement until about 1620.

It is worth noting that John Cabot (Zuan Chabotto) almost certainly came to America in 1497 from Merrie Old England, exploring under a commission from King Henry VIII, landing in eastern Newfoundland. He sailed on the *Matthew*, a doughty little ship of 50 tons, with 20 people aboard.

He reported back to his sponsors in Bristol, England that a large landmass, possibly a new continent, seemed to be present. Codfish were found in incredible abundance, seemingly an infinite resource. (Five centuries later they were all gone, due to overfishing. Despite a ban on fishing, the fish have failed to return after several years.)

The American settlement effort at that time by England was thrown off the track by the second Cornish Uprising, and Cabot disappeared about 1499.

Recently evidence has surfaced of even earlier English voyages to the Americas. Historical detectives found a record of a bank loan to finance Cabot's trip. The interesting thing is that this bank record refers to the voyage as an expedition to "the new land"—hinting that unnamed sailors had already discovered America, and that Cabot was not setting out into the unknown, or heading for the shores of China, which, it was supposedly believed, were directly west of England. The loan was for 50 nobles, equal to about 16 British pounds at the time, from the Bardi banking house of Italy.

Bristol merchants and/or Basque fishermen, it is thought, had discovered America before Cabot or Columbus, although they may not have realized it was actually a vast continent, or pair of continents. For whatever reason, they kept the discovery secret.

> "Jamestown offered good anchorage and an excellent harbor, but was swampy and filled with disease-carrying mosquitoes."

GILBERT SAILS TO NEWFOUNDLAND

In 1578 and 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a brilliant navigator and explorer, led fleets toward Newfoundland—seven ships the first time and three the second time, actually reaching Newfoundland in the second voyage, in an ill-fated attempt to build a settlement. But the

harsh, cold weather convinced them to turn tail and head for home. During the voyage back to Plymouth, the ships ran into a ferocious gale, and Gilbert and his vessel, the *Squirrel*, a ship of 8-10 tons, went down with all hands. The only ship of the three-ship fleet to make it back to England was the famous *Golden Hind* (formerly the *Pelican*), a 300-ton vessel.

His half brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, then picked up the torch and ran with it, launching the colony at Roanoke. (See the related story on page 12.)

GOOD ANCHORAGE

Jamestown offered good anchorage and an excellent harbor, but was swampy and filled with disease-carrying mosquitoes. Also the water was alternately brackish, depending on the tides, or filthy with sediment. Basically the Indians did not want it for these reasons, and so it was available to the Englishmen. The Indians (who were expected to welcome the palefaces with open arms) turned out to be hostile, perhaps as a result of earlier encounters with the Spanish and the French, and maybe the early Roanoke colonists. Soon, atrocities by the English would turn them even more hostile.

The Englishmen built forts and hid in them most of the time, afraid to set foot outside for fear of being filled with arrows. This made it very hard to plant crops or hunt for gold. Unless peace and trade could be established with the "naturals," as they called them, the Englishmen were doomed to failure and starvation.

The Peace of Pocahontas would eventually give the white men what they needed, but this did not begin until 1614. (It would last until 1622; the local Indians would finally give up the struggle in 1645.)

The first seven years in Jamestown were beyond rough. The Virginia Company of London, having established the settlement of Jamestown in 1607, delivered more settlers and supplies, twice, in 1608, in the "First" and "Second" Supply Missions. Despite many deaths, this raised the population to about 200.

Other settlement efforts, which failed, may be noted: the 1607 Popham colony in what is now Maine, was short lived but notable because it was there that the first known ship to be built in America was constructed—and sailed to England.

Popham was founded a few months after the Jamestown colony—at today's Phippsburg.

Five years earlier, in 1602, here was yet another failed

The Tempest & the Ambergris

This statue of Sir George Somers, sculpted by Desmond Fountain in 1984, commemorates the 375-year anniversary of the settling of the islands of Bermuda. Somers led the initial, accidental, hurricane-driven settlers of the islands, which had been thought to be uninhabitable but turned out to be a subtropical paradise. While on Bermuda, a few of the men left behind after Somers resumed his journey to Virginia found a large lump of ambergris, weighing some 180 pounds, worth now about $57,000—a veritable fortune back then. The three men concealed the treasure, but Gov. Richard Moore, arriving in 1612 aboard a ship called the *Plough*, found out about it and confiscated the ambergris in the name of the Virginia Company. He then divided it into several smaller parts, sending only a portion at a time of the precious substance back to England, while holding on to the rest to give him leverage with the London home office. The islands were well suited to tobacco agriculture, cedar harvesting and salt production. There were plenty of feral pigs to eat, and birds so unafraid of humans they were easily killed for meat.

colony, this one at Cuttyhunk, in what is now Massachusetts. The Wampanoag tribesmen called the island Poocuohhunkkunnah.

On March 6, Bartholomew Gosnold set out aboard the barque *Concord* from England to plant a colony in America. The *Concord* was said to be in poor condition and dangerously small for such a voyage. But they made it. He and his men built a fort on Cuttyhunk, as he renamed the island, where he hoped to harvest sassafras for sale in Europe, where it was quite valuable.

But after less than a month, the men and *Concord* returned to England, and nothing much happened in the island until 1688, when it got its first permanent English settlers, who proceeded to cut down all the trees, leaving the isle bare and windswept.

The Popham colony was abandoned after one year, although the loss of life there was far less than at Jamestown. It is said the first ship built by the English in the New World was at Popham, where the small pinnace *Virginia of Sagadahoc* was constructed, and sailed to England.

She was laid down during the winter of 1609 (January-February-March?) and launched in spring 1609. Her ultimate fate is unknown—possibly wrecked in 1610. The length was less than 50 feet, displacement 30 tons, beam 14.5 feet.

> "Short on supplies, with sickness and fear of the unknown. . . . In 1586 they returned home to England."

George Popham, leaving England on May 31, 1607, aboard the *Gift of God*, accompanied by the *Mary and John*, with 120 colonists, arrived in America August 13, 1607 and August 16 respectively. The expedition hoped to find gold, to fish and harvest beavers for fur to sell, and to prove American forests could be used to build ocean-going ships. Each of the colonists except for Sir George himself, ironically, made it through the winter, although on December 1, 1607, about half the men returned to England aboard the *Gift of God*—a 53-day journey.

The idea was to stretch the food supply in America and to avoid angering the Abenaki neighbors, with whom trade was desired. They did manage to get together a cargo of beaver furs and sarsaparilla but decided the climate was too cold to tolerate, and there was not enough food, so they abandoned the colony.

It is interesting to note that the *Virginia of Sagadahoc* went on to sail back to America as part of the Jamestown Third Resupply Fleet, along with the *Sea Venture* and other ships built in England. However, she was lost in 1610, probably a shipwreck.

It has been estimated there are an incredible 3 million wrecks at the bottom of the sea.

HARD TO FIND TRUTH

A true depiction of the Jamestown adventure is hard to find, but is provided by Kieran Doherty in his book.

Earlier, Sir Walter Raleigh, April, A.D. 1585, set up a colony of some 100 persons, mostly men, on the eastern side of Roanoke Island, in Pamlico Sound, in what is now North Carolina. (At that time all of eastern North America was called Virginia, and even Bermuda was thrown in for good measure.)

Short on supplies, with sickness and fear of the unknown, in 1586 they returned home. Next year, Raleigh tried again. John White left the colony in 1587 to return to England for more supplies, intending to return in three months. But war with Spain intervened, and all his ships were confiscated to aid in the war effort. He was unable to return to "Virginia" until 1590, only to find the colony had disappeared (see related story). Raleigh himself did not participate in the traveling; he preferred to remain in England and handle that end of things. (He did travel to South America once or twice, however.) Before the colony vanished, some of the colonists explored the coastline, going as far as today's Florida.

A favorite of Queen Elizabeth, who liked to pose as "the virgin queen," Raleigh named "Virginia" in her honor.

As we are frequently told, the Roanoke colony disappeared, leaving little other than the word "Croatoan" carved into a tree or palisade. The "lost colony" had pulled up its houses and gone off somewhere—possibly to Hatteras Island—including little Virginia Dare, the first known child born in America to English parents (and grand daughter of John White). They may have assimilated with the Indians, becoming the Lumbee tribe of today.

The English were sure they would find gold in the New World; in any case it made good propaganda to recruit settlers. In face, whenever a disaster befell the settlers, news of it was carefully suppressed back in Old Blighty. Only rosy reports were wanted.

In 1606 a fleet assembled by the Virginia Company set

This painting by historical artist Keith Rocco—one of a series he has done on Jamestown—shows what the settlement might have looked like by the mid-17th century. It is a far cry from the town as it appeared shortly after settlement leader Capt. John Smith returned to England in 1609. That winter is still known as "the Starving Time." During that winter 154 of the original 214 Jamestown settlers died. Survivors ate leather, and there was a report that one husband ate his wife.

SEE MORE FROM ROCCO AT THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WEBSITE AT WWW.NPS.GOV.

sail, with about 100 male settlers aboard. By 1607 they had established the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia on a bit of land the Indians chose not to live on. Supplies, and additional settlers, came in 1608.

The land at Jamestown was hot, humid, infested with disease-carrying mosquitoes, and the settlers were mostly aristocrats and artisans, who didn't know how to farm, fish or hunt food animals, or to gather nuts and berries. They spent most of their time goofing off or looking for gold, which was not around there.

Doherty says the tents sent over as temporary shelters in the first landing were already rotten, after having been used two decades earlier by English soldiers fighting the Spaniards in the Netherlands. They were in tatters before even being erected in Virginia. Settlers were supplied with equipment to refine gold and silver but no farming tools.

It is quite amazing how inept the whole settlement effort was. You would think that if they learned nothing from the Templars, who had been as far west as Minnesota, centuries earlier (see TBR January/February 2010), that they would have learned something from the English "plantations" that had been planted in Ireland not long before Jamestown.

THE ADVENTURE OF THE *SEA VENTURE*

On June 2, 1609, the *Sea Venture*, flagship of the "Third Supply" (six ships and two pinnaces), departed London.

The *Sea Venture* was a 300-ton armed merchant ship of the "carrack" style, three masted and about 100 feet long from bowsprit to sternpost. It is thought she was built in East Anglia, maybe six years earlier, but really her provenance is unknown. A short, chubby hull and a high profile, gave her a tendency to wallow in high seas. Nor

was she well able to sail into the wind. She sailed as part of a flotilla of eight or nine vessels, commanded by a privateer and adventurer named Adm. Sir George Somers (1554-1610), of Dorset. The intended destination was Jamestown, Virginia, to relieve what were thought to be some 600 settlers living there at the time.[2]

The fleet included the *Diamond*, *Falcon*, *Blessing*, *Unity*, *Swallow*, *Lion* and *Virginia*. The *Diamond* was probably just a little smaller than the *Venture*. The *Falcon* was third largest.

Doherty says the *Venture* carried 16 cannons and at least one swivel gun, although the dust jacket of his book, strangely, shows 11 cannons on one side of the ship, so that it would have 22 cannons. The jacket painting is courtesy of the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery in the United Kingdom. Be that as it may, the ship may have been overgunned and consequently top heavy. Most of the guns would eventually be pushed overboard when the ship was taking on water.

One of the passengers was John Rolfe, a gentleman farmer who wanted to introduce the West Indian species of tobacco to the Virginia mainland, where the Indians were cultivating an inferior species. As it turned out, this was one of the factors that saved Virginia from failure. Rolfe would, however, eventually be killed by the Indians.

> "Bermuda turned out to be uninhabited and also possessed copious numbers of birds and turtles to eat."

Hemp was planted, but for rope making, not for smoking. Interestingly, King James hated tobacco smoking, and wrote a pamphlet violently denouncing the habit. For some reason this was "anonymous."

Doherty includes plenty of colorful details and speculation as to what the various individuals of this saga were thinking.

On July 23, a terrible storm, apparently a hurricane, separated the *Venture* from the other vessels. It was a terrifying ordeal, especially for the already seasick passengers. In those days a navigator had no way of knowing if he were about to sail into a tempest. By the time the storm subsided, they had no idea where on the ocean they might be.

Sir Francis Bacon later wrote a play called *The Tempest*, his last play using the name of William Shakespeare, based on these events.

After four days, the *Venture* began taking on water. Land was sighted, with cedar and palm trees, and she totally wrecked, but remained upright, between two reefs off the northeastern shore of Bermuda, on July 28, 1609. Reefs surround Bermuda like a ship-killing necklace.

Miraculously, all of the approximately 150 passengers, including women and children, and the ship's dog, made it to the then-almost unknown land. They had heard of this island chain, but had heard it was filled with devils.

Bermuda, or the Bermudas (it is actually a number of islands closely packed), was discovered by Spanish navigator Juan de Bermúdez in 1505, who put a dozen pigs ashore, thinking to provide meat for any future mariners who might be castaway there. In 1511, Bermuda was named in his honor. Bermúdez was born in Palos, c. 1449 and died in 1570. In 1515 he gave testimony in hearings between the Spanish crown and the family of Christopher Columbus. His ship was *La Garza*, part of a Spanish fleet.

Diego Ramirez, Spanish captain of a galleon whose name is unknown, in 1603 spent three weeks on the islands, then filed a map and description of Bermuda with his principals in Spain.

Bermuda turned out to be uninhabited (no devils and no humans), but with plenty of wild birds so unused to humans that they were easily killed. Along with turtles and pigs, there was no shortage of food here.

Possibly the most amazing thing is that the Englishmen did not give up their bid to settle the man-killing American mainland and concentrate all their efforts in Eden-like Bermuda.

Yet not all was perfect in Bermuda: Several mutinies took place. Six men decided to rebel and stay in the islands; but the situation was patched up (Doherty, p. 80). Then there was another mutiny. This time, ringleader Stephen Hopkins was sentenced to death but subsequently pardoned. Then there was yet a third mutiny, this time with a plot to murder the leaders of the settlement. This was too much, and this time a man was executed for the mutiny, Henry Paine, a persistent troublemaker.

The first boat sent toward Jamestown from Bermuda was lost at sea.

Two pinnaces were built during the nine or 10 months the people were stuck in Bermuda, the *Deliverance* and the *Patience*, from the islands' then-abundant cedar trees and from spare parts salvaged from the wreck of the *Venture*. These vessels sailed on to Virginia May 10, 1610, leaving two men behind.

The *Deliverance* was about 80 tons, some 57 feet in length, with a 64-foot foremast, a 72-foot mainmast and a 44-foot mizzenmast. The *Patience* was about 30 tons.

Conditions at Jamestown were shocking beyond belief. Only some 39 men were still clinging to life, and it seemed likely that without help these living skeletons, barely able to walk, would also die within a few more days.

Dying was commonplace in early Virginia. Out of some 6,500 settlers sent during 1607-1622, only about 1,200 survived. Yet, by 1619, the colony was entrenched. On July 30, 1619, the first legislature in America, the House of Burgesses, assembled in a Jamestown church.

Indians launched a surprise attack March 22, 1622. Three hundred forty-seven English men, women and children were killed—a quarter of the total population. Friendly natives had warned Jamestown and several outlying settlements.

Even in Bermuda, there was a Starving Time, though not as bad as in Virginia proper. At one point the Spanish attacked, but providentially retreated when the Englishmen were down to one more cannonball. Luckily the Spaniards did not know that.

On June 19, 1610 Sir George Somers volunteered to return to Bermuda aboard the *Patience* for supplies for the struggling colony of Jamestown. He arrived in Bermuda, dying there in November of 1610. Capt. Matthew Somers returned to England aboard the *Patience* with his uncle's disemboweled body (the innards had been buried in Bermuda, while the rest of the body was apparently preserved in a cask of rum for the trip back to England). Three men were left on the islands at this time, to hold the claim. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Doherty, Kieran, *Sea Venture: Shipwreck, Survival and the Salvation of the First English Colony in the New World*, St. Martin's Press, New York, 2007.

2 Winchester, Simon, *Atlantic: Great Sea Battles, Heroic Discoveries, Titanic Storms, and a Vast Ocean of a Million Stories*, Harper, New York, 2010.

John Tiffany is assistant editor of The Barnes Review and copy editor for American Free Press. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, authentic news, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has long studied comparative religions and mythologies. Currently he has written a study of the Old Testament, called *The Torah Hoax: The Truth About the Old Testament—The Myth of the Millennia*. It will soon be available from TBR Book Club. Watch for announcements.

Myths About Sir Walter Raleigh

Sir Walter Raleigh (above) was a central figure in several efforts to colonize the Americas. He was a favorite of Queen Elizabeth I for many years (until he had his head chopped off as a traitor) and was the one who suggested naming "Virginia" after "the virgin queen." However, several tales of Sir Walter are fraudulent.

1. Legend has it that Raleigh brought the first potatoes to the British Isles from the Americas. But it's more likely the potato arrived via Spain or Italy, and was widespread in Europe around the time Raleigh was born c. 1554. Raleigh did, however, grow potatoes at his manor in Ireland. Because of this, neighbors are alleged to have threatened to burn his house down. A nightshade family member, potatoes were believed to be poisonous.

2. Every schoolchild knows the story of Sir Walter throwing down his cloak over a muddy puddle so Queen Elizabeth would not have to soil her shoes and the hem of her long dress to cross it. The problem is, there is no proof the event ever happened. More likely the myth was made famous from Sir Walter Scott's romantic novel *Kenilworth* written in 1821, over 200 years after Raleigh's death. The scene piqued the public imagination and it quickly became a Victorian myth.

3. Raleigh is widely attributed with introducing tobacco to Europeans of the Elizabethan era. Although Raleigh was a smoker, he wasn't the first to bring it to Europe. The blame goes to Frenchman Jean Nicot. (It is from his name the word "nicotine" comes.) The first recorded mention of smoking in Britain was in 1556. (Raleigh was between two and four years old then.)

Colony Abandoned,

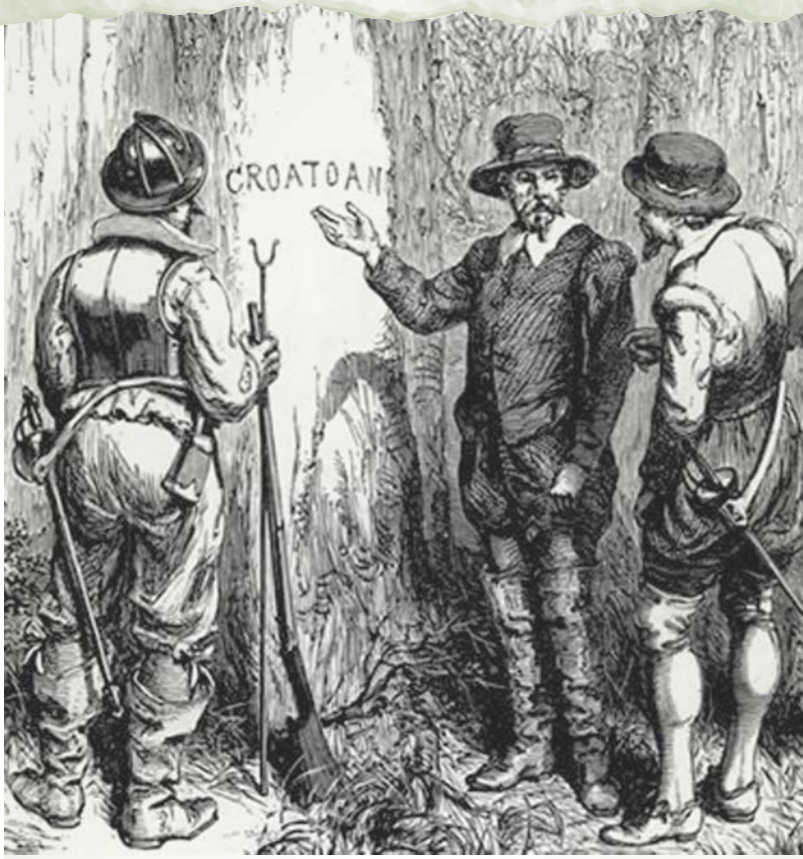
Elizabeth I, shown in a cropped version of one of her many "Armada Portraits."

Is one of America's oldest colonial legends nothing more than a marketing fabrication? Here TBR explores "the Lost Colony" . . .

BY SCOTT DAWSON

Too often real history falls victim to mythology and fiction that create numerous hurdles for anyone seeking the truth about a subject. This is particularly true when the mythology is a marketing tool to generate tourist dollars. The famous "lost colony" of Roanoke is a perfect example of history gone astray. And here I will take this opportunity to set the record straight on the Lost Colony.

The myth created in 1937 by an outdoor play goes roughly as follows: 117



At left, a vintage photo of the cast of the outdoor play *The Lost Colony*. The play, first performed in 1937, relies on the premise that the "lost" colony just disappeared or was massacred by Indians. Scholar Scott Dawson, however, says the colony was never "lost," and simply relocated to Croatoan. He says the proof of this can be found on Hatteras Island, not in the western Carolinas or Georgia.

Not Lost

English men and women came to Roanoke Island, North Carolina in 1587. They were not resupplied for three years and vanished, never to be seen or heard from again. The only clue they left was the word "Croatoan" carved out in capital letters on a palisade.

This version of history is complete garbage and ignores 99% of the information in the primary sources. Croatoan is not a mysterious word. It is the name of an island and a tribe that the English had had a very positive relationship with for years. The English had lived on Croatoan for months at a time in 1584 and again in 1585. The English had also started a war with the Secotan tribe on the mainland adjacent to the Outer Banks. Context is everything in history just as it is in archaeology. The relationships the English had with the Croatoans and the Secotan prior to the arrival of the 1587 colony as well as the relations the lost colony itself had with the tribes around them is critical to understanding how clear what really happened to them actually is. It is also important to remember the context of why the English came to the New World in the first place.

If you want to know the facts about the lost colony all you have to do is read the primary sources. The problem is they are in 16th-century English and have no grammar or universal spelling rules. Therefore, I am summarizing the information important to understanding the truth about the Lost Colony and giving some much-needed context.

In 1584 the English were at war with Spain. Spain had colonies all over the Caribbean and had made a fortune in gold, sugar and other resources. It was theorized by the English military that raids could be made to steal Spanish

The Message on the Tree

In 1590, after three long years, a relief fleet from England finally made it to Roanoke Island to check on the settlers who had been left there to survive as best they might. But instead of a thriving settlement, the rescuers found an empty palisade surrounding a spot where there had once been houses. The homes had been removed, and nearly everything was gone that was easily removable. What had become of the colonists? The rescuers found the word "CROATOAN" carved on a tree or the palisade, indicating that, without violence, the settlers had packed up and moved to a nearby island of that name. The island of Croatan, or Croatoan, was some 50 miles away, but the rescuers did not get around to checking there, and that island was not visited for several more years. The conventional claim has it that no trace of the survivors was ever found, but it turns out there is more to the story. The accompanying article contains information about gray-eyed Indians who must have been descended from the supposedly "lost" English colonists of Roanoke.

ships on their return voyage to Spain, dealing her a mighty blow in the tragic war.

SPAIN VS. BRITAIN IN THE NEW WORLD

The Spanish had killed millions of natives in the Caribbean in the first 50 years after Columbus landed in San Salvador. They hanged the natives 13 at a time in honor of the apostles and Jesus. They tied children by the ankles and fed some to hunting dogs—even burning some alive according to some historians.

Sugar was worth more than gold at the time and the Caribbean quickly was converted into one giant plantation of sugar. African [and Irish—Ed.] slaves were used by the Spanish and Portuguese to harvest all of this sugar. The lands of the Indians were ravaged at a phenomenal rate. Spain became a military superpower with the riches of the New World, and King Philip of Spain had his eye on the whole of England.

The English wanted a naval base in the New World for privateers to launch raids against the Spanish. Although the word "privateer" did not yet exist, it is exactly what the English were. The queen got 10% of Spanish prizes, and only the Spanish were to be attacked. This was an opportunity for men to become extremely rich in very little time and help the overall war for the English.

"The English wanted a naval base in the New World for privateers to launch raids against the Spanish."

Thus, in 1584 a recon mission was sent to the New World to find a great privateer base. In addition to this privateer base, any profitable resources were to be noted as well as profitable trade with the Indian population. Captains Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe set out in two ships to accomplish these objectives.

They crossed an inlet called Chancandepeco, just north of the modern village of Buxton on Hatteras Island, North Carolina. The English landed on the Island of Croatoan on July 4, 1584. This landing in the New World was 23 years before Jamestown and four decades before Plymouth.

EARLY RELATIONS WITH THE INDIANS

During the 1584 mission the Croatoans traded heavily with the English, fed them and showed nothing but amity and charity according to Barlowe himself, which is the only primary source of the 1584 voyage that has survived. The English were well pleased with Croatoan timber, dyes and many other resources but were particularly pleased with the easy access to pearls and deerskins through the trade of iron tools and other inexpensive items. Two natives were taken back to England to learn English and be used as interpreters on the return voyage a year later. They were also paraded around to raise money for another trip.

CROATOAN'S STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

The fine deerskin items from Croatoan and other parts of the Outer Banks and the mainland from Engelhard to Belhaven or Pomieok to Secotan caught the eyes of wealthy leather merchants who helped finance a second voyage to Croatoan. The queen was willing to send a decent war ship to accompany any fleet the investors could come up with provided she still got 10% of Spanish plunder.

The most important aspect of the Island of Croatoan was not the profits to be made off the land but rather the sea. It was perfect geographical position for piracy. Croatoan has every possible thing a pirate dreams of or needs. Croatoan sits right next to the most frequented route to Europe from the whole of the New World. The Gulf Stream is like the I-95 of the ocean in the late 16th century and will only become busier as time rolls on. Nowhere is land close enough to see Spanish ships sail by accept at Croatoan.

When the English returned, they sailed with a fleet of seven ships and about 600 men, mostly soldiers. They lost one ship in a storm then pressed on in scattered fashion into the Caribbean. The flagship, *Tiger* captured two Spanish vessels and sent them with prize crews to England. Some of the prisoners were then ransomed for "good round sums."

Returning home on one of these seven English ships were Manteo of Croatoan and Wanchese, hometown unknown but probably Dasamonquepeu or Mann's Harbor. The first ship to arrive at Croatoan did so 20 days before any other ships arrived and the men were fed by the Croatoan Indians or else they would have starved.

The flagship, *Tiger* with half of the fleets men and supplies ran aground hard off Wokokon or Ocracoke and was the last ship of the seven to reach the New World. The men and ships split up while many stayed on board to salvage supplies from the *Tiger* and try to get her off the bar,

This map of the North Carolina coastal area created in the 17th century shows: 1) Roanoke Island, the original home of the "lost" colony; 2) Croatoan Island, home of one of the few Indian tribes in the area with which the colonists maintained amicable relations; and 3) the region controlled by the powerful, anti-English Secotan tribe. The Secotan were one of eight groups of American Indians dominant in the Carolina sound region between 1584 and 1590 with which English colonizers had contact.

which they did after about a month.

One group went to Croatoan with Manteo, and Wanchese apparently bolted for home immediately. One group went up the Pamlico River stopping at three different villages on the northern bank. They were thrown a feast and given many fine gifts in exchange for trinkets such as bells and basic iron tools.

TROUBLE STARTS

The English discovered a silver cup missing and were ordered by Ralph Lane to burn down the village of Aquscogoc on the way back to Croatoan. They also torched the adjoining grain fields. Next they spread out between Hatorask (Rodanthe) to the mainland and also send a few to live on Roanoke Island. The English on Roanoke Island under Ralph Lane demanded tribute from Wingina, the chief of the Secotan who lived on the mainland directly west of the Outer Banks.

Wingina attempted to start a war between the English and the Croatoans by sending Lane and his soldiers to a village called Chowan where the Croatoan chief Menatonan was stuck recovering from wounds he received fighting against Wingina. Wingina told the English they would get far greater trade there and simultaneously sent word ahead that the English were on their way to attack Menatonan. Wingina also sent word to the Mandoag tribe, who were his allies, to come down and destroy the English.

Lane and his men then took a small ship up the Chowan River. When they reached their destination they saw warriors gathered for battle and opened up on them with cannon from the ship. The Indian force scattered in fear and Ralph Lane captured chief Menatonan. After talking to Menatonan, Ralph Lane learned of Wingina's doublecross. Not knowing who exactly to believe, Lane took Skico, the son of Menatonan, as an insurance policy and demanded tribute of grain be paid to him regularly. On the ride back down the river to Roanoke, the Man-

doags showered the English with arrows from both banks and then fled.

To his credit, Manteo warned the English just moments before the ambush. Surprisingly, no one was killed.

BOTH SIDES SUFFER

English diseases were taking a heavy toll on the native villagers and Wingina decided to let the English starve for a while before he attacked. Thus he ordered his people to tear up fishing weirs they had previously built for the English and forbid anyone to feed the English.

Lane however did manage to get some grain and pearls from Menatonan by ransoming Skico, but the English were still starving. They have been in the New World for eight months already and were supposed to be resupplied after only three.

The English spread out, sending 25 men with Edward Stafford to Croatoan (Buxton) the one place they still maintained friendly relations with the natives and another 15 men to Hatorask (Rodanthe). The men at Croatoan were also sent to spot any English ships that might pass by and flag them down for help.

Realizing Wingina was his real enemy, Lane set Skico free. It is from Skico that Lane learned of a plot by Wingina to kill him and his men. Lane then set an ambush for Wingina. He told Wingina that his resupply fleet had arrived at Croatoan and that he wished to complain about a recent raid. Wingina arrived with his council and Lane's soldiers jumped out from hiding with guns blazing. Manteo and some of his friends were also there helping the English. Wingina was shot in the back twice but rose to flee and was then beheaded. Many of the council were also gunned down.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Ship spotters at Croatoan spied Francis Drake's fleet off the coast and notified Lane who was north at Roanoke Island. At first, Lane wanted to be resupplied and stay in the New World. He planned to build a series of forts up the rivers and take the country by force. Unfortunately, a storm rolled in and scattered the fleet, sinking the very ship, *Francis*, laden with supplies meant for Lane and his men. All of the English then returned to England. Manteo went back to England a second time.

Two weeks later a supply ship arrived to find everyone gone. Richard Grenville's left 15 men from the ship on Roanoke Island with enough supplies for two years. Eleven of these men were later attacked by the Secotan while the other four English were out in the sound in a small boat fishing. Two out of the 11 English soldiers were killed. One soldier had his head smashed in by a club to the head and one was shot with an arrow through the mouth. One Secotan was wounded in the thigh by a flaming arrow. One of the English buildings was set on fire and the English beat a retreat toward the remaining four Englishmen who were still in the sound. The group fled east and was never seen again. We get this story from the Croatoan who told it to the English through Manteo in 1587 when the "lost" colony came to the New World.

> "The shooting stops without any death when one of the Croatoan who knew Stafford ran to him calling him by name."

THE "LOST" COLONY ARRIVES

When the 1587 group arrived, they found the bones of the two murdered men and soon saw one of their own, George Howe, murdered while alone crabbing. He was shot 16 times with arrows and had his skull smashed to bits.

Captain Stafford and 25 men then traveled to Croatoan to seek news of the 15 men left behind the year before and to inquire about the recent death of George Howe. They also went to Croatoan for another purpose which is best stated in Gov. John White's own words: "We answered them that our coming was to renew the old love that existed between us and them at the first and to live with them as brethren and friends."

The English were thrown a feast and told who was responsible for killing George Howe and attacking the 15 men from the year before. It was warriors from the Secotan chiefdom. The 1587 group said that it understood why the mainland tribe hated Englishmen and sent word through the Croatoan that this was a different group from Ralph Lane's and only wanted peace and trade. They gave the Secotan a week to reply either directly or through the Croatoan, and that if no news was heard they would assume the Secotan were enemies and attack.

A week went by without reply. The English encircled the village of Dasamonquepeu and attacked, only to find

it abandoned and many of the Croatoan there raiding the abandoned fields left by the Secotan, who fled after they killed George Howe. The shooting stopped without any fatalities when one of the Croatoan who knew Stafford ran to him calling him by name. All was forgiven and the spoils were split between the two.

THE INFAMOUS CARVING

John White and Stafford returned to England to get supplies with instructions for the colony to carve the name of the place they are going if they should leave Roanoke Island before White's party returned from England. In addition they were to carve a cross under the name if they left for reasons of danger.

Due to war with the Spanish, White had his ships confiscated. It took him three years to return to Roanoke. As his three ships sailed past Croatoan and Hatorask they witnessed columns of smoke. They saw one on Roanoke Island as well and headed for it. The ship was anchored offshore and boats were sent through an inlet that was near the modern day Bodie Island lighthouse. They arrived at Roanoke after dark. In the morning all they found was a burnt-out stump and some footprints. They saw the letters "CRO" carved on a tree along the path to the settlement and upon reaching the settlement found a palisade of wooden poles and trees that surrounded nothing. A few heavy iron items were left behind, but all the homes had been taken down and moved. The homes were easier to move than to rebuild because the frames had wooden joints and the walls were just clay and twigs. A message was carved in all capital letters on the entrance of the palisade: "CROATOAN."

THE FATE OF THE ABANDONED COLONISTS

John White took the message to mean exactly what it said and prepared to go to Croatoan. But first he visited the spot where the small boats and pinnaces were kept and found them all gone as well. Naturally, White hurried back to the ships and headed for Croatoan. But again, bad luck struck. A storm hit and blew them 23 miles out to sea. Seven died on the way over to Roanoke Island while crossing the inlet in small boats and morale was low. The group decided to head back to England.

John White would write that he took a token of pleasure in knowing that his daughter and granddaughter were safe at the island of Croatoan, where their friend and ally

American History—Uncensored

The Battle of New Orleans: Andrew Jackson and America's First Military Victory. Esteemed historian Robert V. Remini details the pivotal battle wherein the United States sealed its independence. Fighting against incredible odds, Jackson turned probable defeat into victory. Above all, he was able to inspire and command the loyalty of professional soldiers as well as volunteers from all over, including Kentucky and Tennessee mountain men. Jackson also accepted the support of a most amazing array of fighters, from slaves, freedmen, Creek Indians, even pirates. Softcover, 290 pages, #600, *$16.*

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Manteo was born and the people of that island their friends. Not one attempt was made again to go to Croatoan and relieve the colony. They were not "lost" but abandoned. It is not until John Lawson in 1701 that anyone went to Croatoan, the stated destination of the 1587 colony and logical choice given the situation they were in.

What Lawson finds are Indians wearing English clothes that tell him some of their ancestors are white people who can speak out of a book. They also tell him that a ship they called Sir Walter Raleigh's ship still appears among them. Lawson also records gray eyes being found frequently among the Croatoans and no other Indian group in the vicinity.

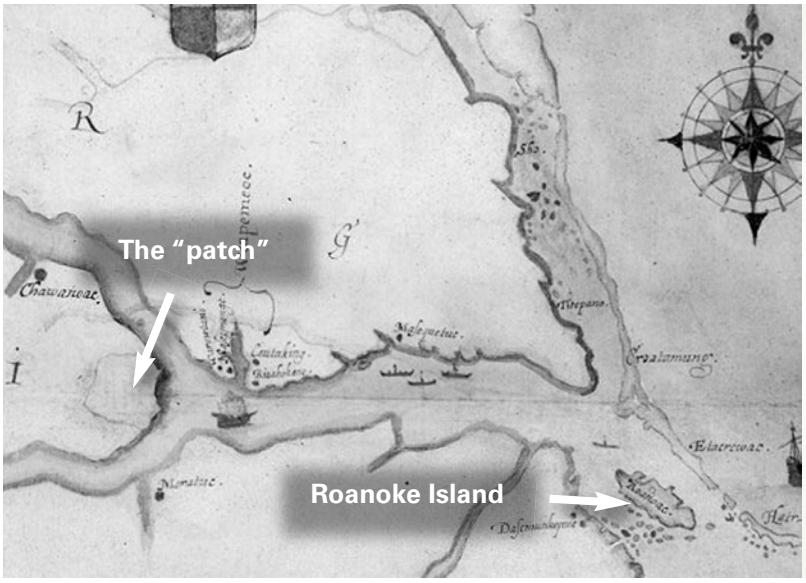
Did the colony assimilate at Croatoan? The Coree Indians in 1669 told English colonists under John Yeaman that "your kindred of Roanoke have been adopted by the Hatteras tribe."

No real effort has been made to see if the lost colony just went to Croatoan like they said, until recently. Archeological digs in the late 1990s under the direction of David Phelps uncovered some English artifacts that seem to have belonged to the 20 or so of Ralph Lane's men that lived there for over a month in 1586. Chief among these items is a gold signet ring and a snaphaunce gunlock that both date to the 1580s. The native American artifacts found are vast and the Croatoan main village appears to have been in Buxton, which is what has always been believed based on the 16th-century maps and latitude of the island given by John White. There were other villages on the island that have yet to be explored in any depth, and it is exciting to wonder what may be just beneath our feet.

Construction workers, shrimp nets and little kids digging forts have uncovered an array of artifacts over the years of which coffins made of dugout canoes and an unidentified sword stand out as more possible clues of the earliest English Colonial period.

Of the 117 abandoned Colonists only 16 were women. The options therefore were to perish or assimilate with a tribe. The message on the tree along with John White's written indication of what it meant, taken into consideration with the prior relationship between the Croatoans and the English (not to mention the poor relationship between the English and the mainlanders) along with Lawson's finds of English clothes wearing, gray-eyed Croatoans who said their ancestors were white people and mentioned Sir Walter Raleigh by name lead one with logic to at least consider the obvious. Sadly, there are those who make a living and towns that rely on revenue of that colony remaining "lost." ✦

Scott Dawson is a native of Hatteras Island. His family can trace their roots on the island back to the 1600s when a Dutchman named Thomas Mueller shipwrecked on the island and was rescued by the Croatoan Indians. Thomas married a Croatoan woman named Rea. Scott is the author of *Croatoan: Birthplace of America*. In 2002, Scott received a degree in psychology with a minor in history from the University of Tennessee. Scott is a speaker for the Outer Banks Civil War Round Table in Southern Shores and the North Carolina Association for Advancement of Teachers. In 2009 he and his wife Maggie founded the Croatoan Archaeological Society (CAS). CAS joined together with Dr. Mark Horton, the head of the archeology department at the University of Bristol, and together have conducted digs on Hatteras (Croatoan) each year since. Thousands of Croatoan artifacts as well as evidence of assimilation of the Europeans with the Indians have been found. For more on joining CAS and to see the artifacts visit www.cashatteras.com.



Left, La Virginea Pars map, allegedly painted between 1585-1586 by John White. James Horn, vice president of research and historical interpretation at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, referring to the "fort" symbol under the patch on the map, said he believes "this evidence provides conclusive proof that the colonists moved westward up the Albemarle Sound to the confluence of the Chowan and Roanoke rivers." The problem is, John White did not come to the New World until 1587. Thus the map was an extant map copied by White. Why a patch was placed over this spot remains a mystery. Was a fort planned for this location?

The Dare Stones
and John White's 'Mystery Map'

Scholar Scott Dawson says that prior to 1937 no one ever referred to the "lost colony" as lost, and there was no mystery about its fate. There is not a single reference to the colony being lost until the fictional *Lost Colony* play by Paul Green created the myth in 1937. This is the year the outdoor drama began and, wouldn't you know it, the year the first "Dare stone" was found. (That stone, found in North Carolina, is pictured below .)

The 47 Dare stones that would follow (none of which was even in North Carolina) were debunked as a hoax long ago. "All 47 were found by just four men who all knew each other. The stones had been scraped with steel wool and stained with vegetable oil, and even used the wrong style of lettering. It is a laughable to say the stones are legitimate," says Dawson.*

Of course they were supposed to have been carved out by "none other than Eleanor Dare, one of the main characters from the play and daughter of Gov. John White, otherwise it would not be as 'cool' of a story," Dawson says.

"The first stone, however, is a little different. For starters, at least it was found in North Carolina and not outside of Atlanta, Georgia. The problem is that the location of the stone and the timing scream 'hoax'," says Dawson. Edenton, where "stone 1" was found, was the very heart of known enemy territory for the 1587 colony. The English had been attacked by the Mandoag and the Secotan tribes in 1585; again in 1586 and again in 1587. Dawson says: "Going there for the settlers makes no sense. Edenton was near the territory of the Chowon Indians who were visited in 1609 by Jamestown settlers that were told that the colony which came before was at Panawaioc or 'where two oceans collide.' Chief Powhatan's brother Opechancanough told John Smith that the colony was at Ocanahonan, which means 'a great turning of salt water.' Later in 1664 Coree Indians near Wilmington, North Carolina said, 'Your kindred of Roanoke have been adopted by the Hatteras tribe'."

Another annoying and recent myth is the "fort" symbol found under a patch on John White's map which was found in English archives recently. The shaky hypothesis crafted from examining the map goes like this: The colony split up. Some went east to Croatoan or were killed. Some went west toward the alleged site of a secret future fort. If White returned, he might go looking for them there. The patch was placed over the spot where the fort was to be built to keep it secret from the Spanish. [See page 18.—Ed.]

Dawson says: "This is all very easy to debunk. For starters it is not the original map, i.e., John White didn't even paint it. Secondly, it is a copy of a map made in 1585—two years before the 'Lost' Colony settlers set sail from England."

As we learned in the accompanying article, the 1587 colony was instructed to carve out the name of the place they relocated, and they did so. "They did not write 'Chowon' or 'Chesapeake' or 'Atlanta'; they wrote 'Croatoan,' which, given the wonderful relationship they had with that tribe and horrible relationship they had with the mainland tribes, makes sense," says Dawson. In short, if the colonists did go west, they would have been entering a region heavily populated with extremely hostile enemy tribes. Not a very smart move.

Dawson says: "It is a shame the colony was abandoned and that no real attempt to reach Croatoan was ever made to relieve them. What is a greater shame is that the facts from the primary sources were ignored or twisted by a popular fictional play, which created the idea they were lost."

Dawson adds: "The worst part of the myth is that the Croatoan tribe itself and all information regarding it have been swept under the rug in order to perpetuate the myth. Alas, the lost colony mythology has made a pretty penny for certain folks and, as long as it continues to do so, the colony will remain 'lost'—unless, of course, one has the audacity to actually read the primary sources." ✦

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* Scott Wolter, who TBR readers know as the man who has positively proven the Kensington rune stone is real—and who spoke about it at one of TBR's Revisionist history conferences—believes the Dare stones are real, and said so on his "America Unearthed" television show on the History Channel. Scholar Scott Dawson, author of the accompanying article on the "Lost" Colony, vehemently disagrees. Although we have the greatest respect for Wolter's efforts, we tend to believe at this time that the Dare stones are a hoax, but await more forensics evidence. That being said, we encourage readers to watch Scott's show.

Is the Smithsonian Suppressing History?

THERE IS A CLIMACTIC SCENE IN THE MOVIE *Indiana Jones and the Raiders of the Lost Ark* showing a vast secret storage facility where the Smithsonian Institution consigns to oblivion artifacts that don't conform to the establishment's approved version of history. As it turns out, there is good reason to believe such a repository may be more fact than fiction. Over the years the Smithsonian has gone out of its way to deep-six scientific research that is not politically correct.

BY PHILIP RIFE

One of the establishment's most cherished dogmas says only Indians inhabited North America before Columbus. That probably explains why a surprising number of artifacts that posed a potential threat to this establishment gospel has conveniently disappeared over the years. For example, here are some revealing cases where evidence challenging the Indians-first doctrine was stashed by the Smithsonian and never again saw the light of day:

The Smithsonian "castle" in Washington, D.C. The curators of the Smithsonian have a vested interest in keeping some explosive historical finds hidden away from public scrutiny.

• In 1928, a man discovered two unusual items inside a walled-up rock overhang in Cleburn County, Arkansas. One was a life-size "human skull" carved out of black onyx, which rested in front of a crude stone altar. He described the second item as a "book of metal plates strangely engraved." The skull was sent to the state museum. Pre-Columbian North American Indians never developed a written language, and the man believed the book might shed important light on pre-Columbian American history. He shipped it to the Smithsonian, but they claim there is no record they ever received it.

• It was during the 1930s that a group of treasure hunters dug into the largest of a cluster of ancient earthen mounds located near Spiro, Oklahoma. They found a tunnel leading to a large oval room with a timbered ceiling and walls covered in beautiful tapestries made from fur and feathers. But the focal point of the room was the skeleton of an exceptionally tall man (no specific dimensions given) dressed in a suit of copper armor, which included engraved animal scenes. (North American Indians had no way of smelting, molding and engraving copper or any other metal.) The treasure hunters reportedly took a large quantity of pearls from the room but left the skeleton, which is said to have eventually been sent

to the Smithsonian. The latter lists a number of supposedly Indian artifacts from the Spiro mounds in its collections, but (no surprise) the skeleton in armor isn't one of them.

As the next four cases demonstrate, the Smithsonian's deep-sixing of non-conformist archeological finds was easiest to pull off (and most implausible to deny) when they themselves were in charge of a project from the very beginning.

Consider the following item from an 1885 issue of the magazine *American Antiquarian*:

> A large Indian mound near the town of Gastersville, Pa. has recently been opened and examined by a committee of scientists sent out from the Smithsonian Institute (sic). At some depth from the surface, a kind of vault was found in which was discovered the skeleton of a [very tall] man. On the stones which covered the vault were carved inscriptions, and these when deciphered will doubtless lift the veil that now shrouds the history of the race of people that at one time inhabited this part of the American continent. The relics have been carefully packed and forwarded to the Smithsonian, and they are said to be the most interesting collection ever found in the United States.

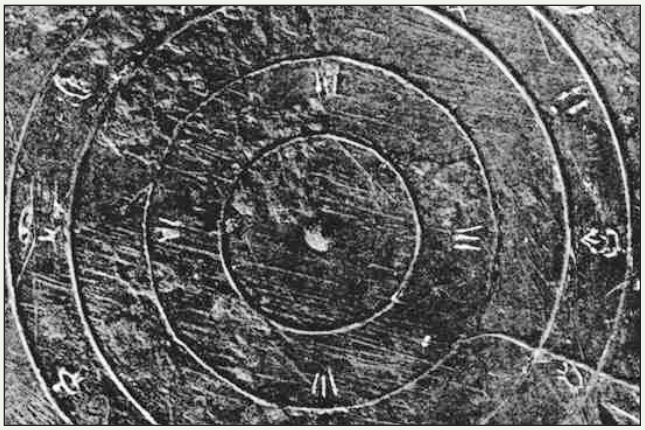
This writer sent the Smithsonian a copy of the account you've just read, inquiring as to their ultimate findings in the case and whether these important artifacts are currently on display. Their succinct reply was as follows: "The National Anthropological Archives has no information on the excavations in any of its collections."

The Smithsonian's unscrupulous doctoring of history isn't limited to covering up evidence of non-Indians in pre-Columbian America. They've also conducted a decades-long, self-serving campaign to blackball a true pioneer of aviation.

In 1948, the Smithsonian entered into a legal agreement with the heirs of Orville Wright that allows the institution to display the Wright brothers' original plane. It was clearly spelled out in the agreement that the family could reclaim the plane if the Smithsonian ever said someone flew before the Wright brothers' first flight in 1903. The

The Newark Decalogue stones, now housed in the Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum in Coshocton, Ohio.

Several of the Tucson ceremonial crosses, now at the Arizona Historical Society in Tucson, Arizona. Whoever made them, it appears they were in the ground—a caliche formation—a very long time.



A portion of one of the so-called Davenport Tablets, originally verified as authentic, and then attacked by the Smithsonian as a poor-quality fake. Which is it?

Hanging proudly in the Smithsonian Air & Space Museum in Washington, D.C. is the plane of the famed Wright Brothers. Should the Smithsonian admit, however, that the Wright Brothers were not the first to fly a powered vehicle over American soil, but were preceded by, for instance, Gustave Whitehead of Connecticut, the museum, by contract, would lose the right to display the plane. How many other deals does the Smithsonian have going to hoodwink the public?

Smithsonian was apparently colluding with the Wright heirs to suppress the fact that a Connecticut man named Gustave Whitehead had actually flown at least two years before Wilbur and Orville Wright (TBR November/December 2012).

The only excuse the Smithsonian could come up with to justify this selling out of its integrity came from the curator of early aviation at its famous National Air and Space Museum in 1986: "It is not good practice to accept artifacts with conditions. (But) for an item of particular importance, there is always the possibility of an exception."

In 1988, a British aviation magazine denounced the Smithsonian's dishonest efforts to exclude Whitehead from the history books: "[Whitehead's] excommunication from the halls of aviation history was an unmerited sentence imposed not by history, but by contract. The Smithsonian must do much more than pronounce him a hoax while willfully turning a blind eye to all the affidavits, letters, tape recorded interviews and newspaper clippings which attest to [Whitehead's] genius."

To be fair, other institutions devoted to historical orthodoxy have also on occasion been accused of suppressing evidence that contradicts certain establishment-decreed "truths" about America's past. But no one else has even come close to perpetrating as many deliberate coverups over as long a period of time in as many areas the way the Smithsonian has.

However, here are some intriguing items related to pre-Columbian non-Indians in America that haven't disappeared into the Smithsonian's black hole and can still be seen in obscure museums:

• Newark Decalogue stone—discovered under a collapsed cairn near Newark, Ohio about 1860; a hand-sized engraved stone bearing the likeness of a bearded man la-

beled Moses and a condensed version of the Ten Commandments written in an obscure 1st-4th century A.D. Hebrew funerary script unknown in 19th-century America; abraded in a manner consistent with regular use as a Jewish prayer object; found with a type of stone bowl used for religious purposes in Israel c. A.D. 70; now at the Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum in Coshocton, Ohio.

• Michigan relics—10,000 slate, sandstone, tempered copper and baked clay objects found by hundreds of different individuals in 27 Michigan counties between the 1850s and 1920s. Many were unearthed accidentally by farmers tilling the soil, during excavations for cellars and entwined in roots of very old trees; included coins, medallions, crowns, knives, spoons, axes, saws, chisels and spades of copper, cups, bowls, vases, pipes and lamps of clay, tablets and human idols of stone; some tablets were engraved with biblical scenes (including the Garden of Eden, the Tower of Babel, Noah's Ark and Moses receiving the Ten Commandments), depictions of people in Middle Eastern-style garb battling American Indians and what appear to be zodiacs and calendars. They contained writing in a mix of Egyptian hieroglyphic, Greek, Minoan, Phoenician and Assyrian characters plus a still-unidentified cuneiform script. Some illustrations showed men with beards and non-indigenous animals including lions, griffins and elephants. Others featured early Christian religious imagery declared heresy in the 4th century. They are now housed at the Michigan Historical Center in Lansing, the University of Michigan museum in Ann Arbor and the Michigan State University museum in East Lansing.

• The Davenport tablets—found in a stone vault inside an earthen mound near Davenport, Iowa in 1874. They comprised three stones carved or etched with human figures, astronomical symbols and inscriptions in Egyptian and two ancient languages (Iberian-Punic and Libyan) which modern scholars couldn't yet decipher in 1874. Archeologists found an identical version of one inscription ("When the ram and the Sun are in conjunction [i.e., spring equinox] then celebrate the festival of the new year") carved on a rock in Inyo County, California in 1929.

It included a scene depicting 13 people joining hands to form a circle around a large bundle of reeds, which comports with a ceremony honoring the god Osiris depicted in an ancient tomb opened more recently in Thebes, Egypt; now at the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science in Davenport, Iowa.

• The Tucson crosses—found in a road cut outside Tucson, Arizona between 1924 and 1930; 30 molded lead crosses, metal artifacts and other objects inscribed with esoteric symbols and writing in Latin and Hebrew describing a colony established in the area, possibly by Roman refugees c. A.D. 800. The colonists' fate is suggested by a reference to warfare with local Indians. Some objects were excavated by professional archeologists encased in a slow-forming mineralized substance called "caliche" in soil clearly undisturbed for many years; now at the Arizona Historical Society in Tucson.

When confronted with inconvenient artifacts like these, the kneejerk reaction of the Smithsonian and its fellow guardians of the *status quo* in academia is to resort to what (in their minds) is the next best thing to hiding or destroying them: Pronounce them all fakes. ✦

> "The Smithsonian has a habit of 'losing' artifacts it thinks may offend politically correct visitors & donors of its museums."

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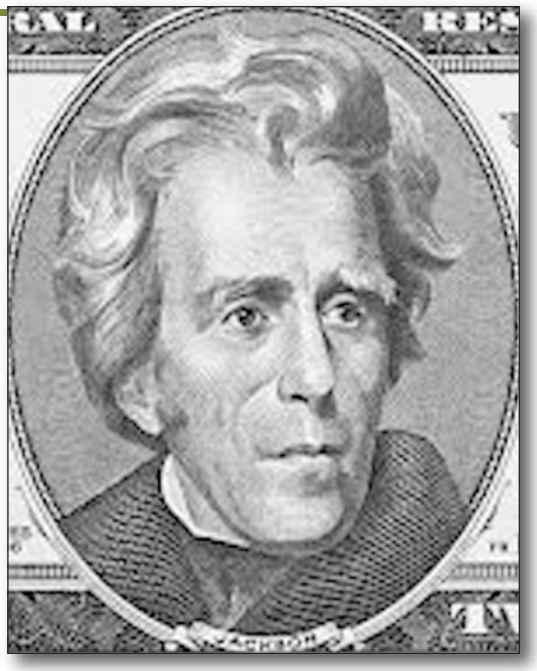
Philip Rife is the author of *The Pariah Files: 25 Dark Secrets You're Not Supposed to Know—Surprising Facts About 22 Famous Deaths*, *Premature Burials: Famous and Infamous People Who Cheated Death and Hoodwinked History* and more.

Jackson's Second Inaugural Filled with Hope & Dread

In the March/April 2013 issue, TBR published President Andrew Jackson's first inaugural address in which he voiced his opposition to the expansion of America's standing army, saying, "a million armed freemen, possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe." In this, his second inaugural address, Jackson thanked the people for electing him again and warned them that, were the rights of the states to continue to be abrogated by the federal government, disastrous armed conflict between fellow Americans would surely follow. He also insists that federal spending be kept in check and taxes upon the people be kept low. What would Jackson think of America today?

By Andrew Jackson



Andrew Jackson would have chafed at the idea of putting his portrait on currency created by private bankers.

Monday, March 4, 1833

Fellow Citizens:

The will of the American people, expressed through their unsolicited suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of president of the United States for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed to the extent of my humble abilities in continued efforts to administer the government as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years which have necessarily called forth—sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful—my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the general government that I need on this occasion but allude to a few leading considerations connected with some of them.

FOREIGN POLICY

The foreign policy adopted by our government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the Earth. To do justice to all and to submit to wrong from none has been during my administration its governing maxim, and so happy have been its results that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy (remaining unadjusted, and those of minor importance).

THE RIGHTS OF STATES

In the domestic policy of this government there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their representatives, and which have been and will continue to be the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are the preservation of the rights of the several States and the integrity of the union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States,

Knowing that the red man and the white man could not successfully integrate, President Andrew Jackson addressed the issue during his Second Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 6, 1830. Jackson said: "It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government [peaceful relocation of Indians to new lands west of the Mississippi—Ed.], steadily pursued for nearly 30 years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation," Many tribes did go peacefully; others refused. Those tribes, including the Cherokees, were forcibly relocated by the U.S. military, opening up territories formerly held by the Indians in the south and southeast to whites. Above, an equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson in New Orleans.

which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns and the observation of a life somewhat advanced confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State governments or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the general government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfill the purposes of its creation. Solemnly impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the States or tend to consolidate all political power in the general government.

FEARS BREAK-UP OF THE UNION

But of equal, and, indeed, of incalculable, importance is the union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the general government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to accustom yourselves to think and speak of the union [in the words of George Washington—Ed.] as of "the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved; without union they never can be maintained. Divided into 24 [separate communities, or even a smaller number][1], we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies, and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our lawgivers and judges. The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of government.

Great is the stake placed in our hands; great is the responsibility, which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

KEEP SPENDING & TAXES LOW

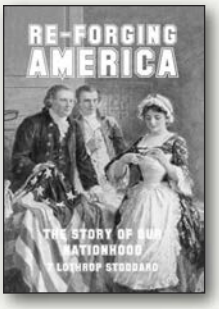
Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the Constitution and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our federal union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate by my official acts the necessity of exercising by the general government those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community and of all portions of the union.

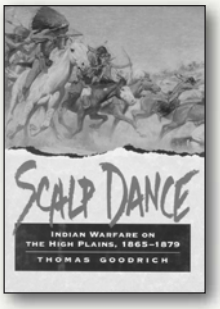
Constantly bearing in mind that in entering into society "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster with our brethren in all parts of the country a spirit of liberal concession and compromise and, by reconciling our fellow citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable government and union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

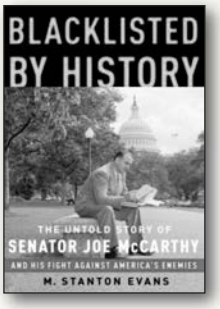
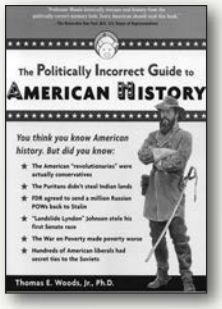
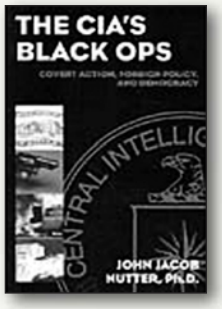
Finally, it is my most fervent prayer to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in His hands from the infancy of our republic to the present day, that He will so overrule all my intentions and actions and inspire the hearts of my fellow citizens that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds and continue forever a united and happy people. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 Missouri, the 24th state admitted to the union, joined in 1821. The 25th state, Arkansas, joined June 15, 1836.—Ed.






BLACKLISTED BY HISTORY
THE UNTOLD STORY OF SENATOR JOE McCARTHY
AND HIS FIGHT AGAINST AMERICA'S ENEMIES
M. STANTON EVANS

The Politically Incorrect Guide to AMERICAN HISTORY
You think you know American history. But did you know:
Thomas E. Woods, Jr., Ph.D.


American History Uncensored . . .

Nullification: How to Resist Federal Tyranny in the 21st Century. Author Thomas E. Woods Jr. provides an eloquent defense of the politically divisive subject of nullification, a remedy used by states against unconstitutional federal power grabs. In this book Woods strikes at the root of the problem and offers common sense, Constitution-based solutions. Hardcover, 306 pages, #548, *$25.*

The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History. Almost everything you've been taught about U.S. history is wrong! It's because textbooks and popular history books are written by left-wing academic historians. But here's a Revisionist book to set the record straight. Prof. Thomas Woods reveals facts that you never were taught in school, what books you're not supposed to read, and takes you on a politically incorrect tour of American history. Softcover, 380 pages, #424, *$20.*

Conquest of a Continent. Madison Grant was one of America's most influential racial thinkers. In *Conquest of a Continent*, Grant tells us of the European antecedents of the original settlers who tamed America. Grant was an unapologetic Nordicist and, by using documented historical fact, proves that the colonists who opened up America for settlement were primarily of Northwestern European stock. Written at a time when the U.S. Congress had just halted all further non-Northwestern European immigration, Grant's book predicted what would happen if unlimited immigration were allowed once again. Softcover, 252 pages, #613, *$22.*

Re-Forging America: The Story of Our Nationhood. By T. Lothrop Stoddard. Written just after the passing of the 1924 Immigration Act, this book by one of America's most prominent racial thinkers is an in-depth analysis of the racial developments that led to the American Revolution, the Civil War and the mass immigration of the late 19th century which disrupted the until-then almost entirely Northwestern European colonization of North America. Softcover, 234 pages, #616, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

White America. By Earnest Sevier Cox. Although born a Virginian, Cox believed the practice of owning slaves was inherently contradictory to white American survival. *White America*'s theme is two-fold: First, that the racial dissolution of the white race is inescapable whenever there is the substantial presence of another race; and, second, that civilization itself cannot survive that destruction—from ancient Egypt to modern era. Softcover, 201 pages, #610, *$20.*

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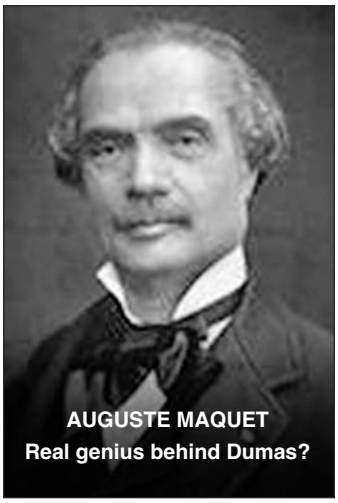
Alexandre Dumas: Multicultural Hero Revisited

ALEXANDRE DUMAS HAS TWO CLAIMS TO FAME: one, the novels published under his name in the 1830s-50s, including *The Three Musketeers*, *The Count of Monte Cristo* and *The Man in the Iron Mask*, are foundational works of Western literature; and, two, he was part Negro. But is Dumas the literary genius that today's advocates of multiculturalism have portrayed and embraced in recent decades? After reading this article, we'll let you be the judge. . . .

By William White

A hanger-on of the anti-aristocratic movements that presaged European Communism, Alexandre Dumas (1802-1870) was a dissolute man who made the mistake of cheating everyone, including his "fiction factory" of ghostwriters. Dumas's name may have sold books, but they were books most assuredly written by his French business partner: Auguste Maquet.



AUGUSTE MAQUET
Real genius behind Dumas?

In the racially insane West, Dumas is an important cultural figure, because he is just about the only fractional black (except perhaps Alexander Pushkin and Lawrence Dennis) who can be "authentically" claimed as "a giant of Western literature." "African-American" writers like Toni Morrison or poets like Maya Angelou are figures whose books are appreciated because they are the best U.S. blacks have to offer, whereas Dumas's books are classics, regardless of the writer or race. In fact, Dumas's politics are often less than ideal, even while his stories embrace Indo-European idealism. But, while African-American cultural centers bear Dumas's name, his claim to being black is the same as his claim to authorship—about 1/8 true.

DUMAS'S LIFE & ANCESTRY

Dumas's grandfather was Marquis Davy de la Pailletrie, a man who sold his lands in Europe in 1760 to travel to Haiti, where he sired Dumas's father, Thomas-Alexandre Dumas, in 1762 with Marie-Cesselte Dumas, a mulatto slave. De la Pailletries's Haitian plantation failed in 1780, and he returned to France, penniless, that year—just ahead of the French Revolution and the racial turnabout that would exterminate the white and mulatto residents of Haiti. [See TBR, October 1994.—Ed.] Dumas's father, Thomas-Alexandre, enlisted in the French army in 1786 and rose to the rank of general under Napoleon.

But, like his father before him, Thomas-Alexandre failed and was dismissed from his post in 1799, after serious errors in judgment during Napoleon's Egypt campaign. Thomas-Alexandre wedded Marie-Louise Elisabeth La Bouret, an innkeeper's daughter, and died penniless four years after Alexandre's birth, in 1802. Alexandre Dumas, in plain terms, was an octaroon—he had seven white great-parents and a single black great-grandmother.

Dumas's life was as chaotic as his father's and those of his grandfathers. Born just after the chaos of the French

Revolution, he came of age in an era defined by Napoleon and his republican legacy. At 14, young Dumas was apprenticed to a lawyer. Shortly after, he began collaborating with a local theater owner, producing popular comedies—a career that bore fruit 13 years later, in 1829, when Dumas produced *Henry III and His Court*.

Sad to say, Dumas's life in theater was accompanied by vice. He began fathering illegitimate children in 1825, accumulating at least three, while never siring a legitimate child, despite his marriage. Dumas was also a glutton, who grew progressively more rotund as he aged. Added to his greed and irresponsibility, he would be plagued with misery in his old age.

Having written a historical piece, despite knowing little of history, Dumas began to study the subject, albeit haphazardly in 1831. By 1836, he realized the real potential of historical fiction was in newspaper serials, not drama. In 1838, while plotting a way to break into the serial market, Dumas met Auguste Maquet, a 25-year-old French history professor, who would inaugurate Dumas's literary career.

AUGUSTE MAQUET

Those who want Alexander Dumas to be a black literary giant find Auguste Maquet a sore subject. As early as 1845, Eugene Mirecourt wrote a series of investigative reports—unfortunately sensationalized—exposing what Mirecourt called Dumas's "fictional factories." Dumas sued, and in the ensuing trial, Dumas admitted: "I had collaborators the way Napoleon had generals." But Dumas's "collaborators" were clearly something more. Maquet is known to have "outlined" Dumas's major works of the 1840s, including *The Three Musketeers*, *Twenty Years After* and *The Vicomte de Bragelonne*, as well as *The Count of Monte Cristo*. When Maquet broke from Dumas in 1852, he sued, successfully telling a different story of their relationship.

According to Maquet, he outlined Dumas's novels in detail, writing many of the episodes, inventing plots and subplots, and developing the characters. To these outlines, Dumas often grafted on plagiarized material from minor French writers, such as Gatien de Courtilz de Sandras, who, in 1678 and 1700, published *Mémoires de Monsieur le Comte de Rochefort* and *Mémoires de M. d'Artagnan*, from which much of the *Three Musketeers* series is derived.

The truth about Alexandre Dumas is far from what America's multiculturally oriented public school system is teaching about him. First, Dumas was, according to author William White, not responsible for writing the greatest literary works attributed to him and, second, Dumas was no paragon of virtue. Married, he is said to have had at least 40 mistresses and fathered at least four—perhaps seven—illegitimate children, according to historian Claude Schopp.

Maquet's argument was that Dumas had systematically underpaid him during their 14 years of collaboration, squandering the profits of his work on a debauched lifestyle while Maquet received little or nothing. Dumas denied Maquet credit as coauthor of the most famous works—a claim Dumas rebutted by stating the manuscripts were worth more represented as his work alone.

Just before the trial, Dumas sold all the rights to his work to a Jewish publisher, Michael Levy. After the verdict, Dumas declared himself bankrupt and in debt 100,000 francs. Not coincidentally, the era of Dumas's great works was over, though he lived 17 more years, dying of a stroke in 1870. Dumas also destroyed all of Maquet's notes and

outlines, allowing the modern multiculturalist claim that "no one knows" the extent of Maquet's contributions.

THE DUMAS LEGACY

Despite Dumas's character, the works that bear his name live on. Long after his plays have been forgotten, his adventurous tales of intrigue in the revolutionary environment of the 17th century live on—its characters villains or heroes—not clouded by the "grays" modernism demands.

Dumas's novels are historical, as are most of his characters. D'Artagnan, for instance, is Charles de Batz-Castelmore, the real captain-lieutenant of the musketeers under Louis XIV. Athos is Armand de Sillegue; Parthos, Isaac de Portan; Aramis, Henri d'Aranitz. All three served in the musketeers with d'Artagnan, and many were present at the events and battles of the French Catholic and anti-Catholic factions that gave rise to the Jesuits and Freemasons. This conflict—between the Catholic, monarchist Valois and the anti-Catholic "republican" houses of Lorraine and Guise—fills the musketeer novels.

> "Dumas's great works were authored primarily by Auguste Maquet—none before or after their collaboration.

Dumas's greatest talent lies in his illustration of this history—in which his characters are driven by events greater than themselves, to take sides that cause them to question the virtue and valor with which they are imbued. This theme—of constant, centered, bold action against a backdrop of chaos—is what the vegas call adherence to dharma, and which the Bhagavad Gita says one must pursue, even if it generates no right results. Dumas's characters are the models of the ascetic warrior—willing to sacrifice all for duty, even when they serve a master of questionable virtue.

DUMAS'S POLITICS

Like another overrated celebrity in modern history—Albert Einstein—Dumas's fame was due as much to his politics and his decision to sell his copyrights to a Jewish publishing house as his ability. Einstein stole his ideas from his Serbian wife and gentile colleagues, but was an orthodox Stalinist; Dumas stole from Maquet, but generally toed the "republican" line.

The 16th and 17th centuries were defined by revolutions, first against the Catholic Church, then against the institution of monarchy. In France, the republican movement was backed by the houses of Guise and Lorraine, who were allied to the anti-Catholic faction of the Stuart dynasty—all of them except Charles I, who rejected his father's religion and politics. This faction toed a line between extreme republicanism-Cromwellism, while embracing the Masonic tendencies that drove Europe over the brink toward Communism. In the view of this faction, it was the advisors of the Valois—Robespierre and Mazorin—who frustrated their plan to seize the French throne.

In Dumas, the king is always the focus of his characters' loyalty, but the characters around the king are seen through the eye of the "republican nobility." The cardinals are shadowy manipulators, and institutions such as the Fronde represent the best of France, while both Cromwell and the French Revolution go too far. This is the view of Napoleon's republicanism—and a proto-socialist view Dumas himself adopted when he sought election to the French parliament—unsuccessfully—in 1848.

CONCLUSIONS

The literature attributed to Dumas is great, but is, unfortunately, not Dumas's. The vast majority of Dumas's great works were authored primarily by Auguste Maquet—not one was penned before the relationship, and none after. Despite efforts to portray him as a genius, Dumas was dissolute and unscrupulous and this is reflected in the way he used others to produce "his" works.

In a sense, this is a shame, because if Dumas had authored his own works, he would stand almost alone as a truly great colored writer. While not black, he would be one of the few partially black individuals to have contributed to Western literature. Without him, the Negro is left with Toni Morrison—in other words, with nothing.

Unfortunately, the need of the anti-cultural movement to promote black achievements has resulted in another affirmative action "free pass" for a man of dubious morals. Dumas's politics helped make his novels palatable, and his sub-Saharan African roots have protected him from scrutiny. But perhaps, one day, it will not be Dumas who is celebrated, but the true authors of his works, most notably Auguste Maquet. ✦

William White is the author of *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy*. The book is available from TBR Book Club for $25 plus $5 S&H inside U.S. See page 64. Bill is currently a prisoner in the U.S. federal gulag for free speech crimes.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts . . .

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FROM RUSSIA WITHOUT LOVE

The Russian lower house has received a bill proposing up to five years in prison for publicly denying the holocaust or portraying Nazis as heroes. These offenses would be punished crimes with fines ranging from 100,000 to 300,000 rubles (from $3,300 to $10,000), correctional labor for up to two years or, in severe cases, prison terms of up to two years. If the crime is committed through "abuse of office" or together with threats of violence, the fines are raised to 500,000 rubles (about $17,000) and a prison term of five years. Russian law already mandates punishment for inciting racial and ethnic hatred, and Nazi movements are outlawed in the country. Russian law enforcement has allegedly noted a rise in nationalist sentiment in society, and called for approval of new laws to combat this alleged "threat."

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PROFESSOR CANNED FOR "DENIAL"

The University of Aachen in Germany fired historian Vladimir Iliescu, 87, for claiming the holocaust never happened in Romania. The institution "canceled the teaching contract" of Iliescu "immediately after statements he made to the Romanian Academy became known," a spokesperson said, adding that the university was "appalled" by his words. "In Romania there was persecution against Jews, 20,000 Jews died, but this is not a holocaust," Iliescu said during an address organized by the Romanian Academy in Bucharest. Iliescu was temporary professor of ancient history at the University of Aachen in 1985 and was appointed supernumerary professor in 1993. "In recent years, he delivered survey lectures on Eastern European history without remuneration," the University of Aachen wrote in a statement. "As far as the university knows, Iliescu does not have any publications on the topic of the holocaust." "The holocaust in Romania is a huge lie," Iliescu said at his Bucharest lecture, which was filmed. "The holocaust happened in Germany and Hungary, since only from these countries Jews were sent to Auschwitz. However, all the Jews who were deported to Transylvania by Marshal Antonescu returned home and lived an almost normal life."

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DON'T IMPRISON SEX ABUSERS?

A top rabbinic dean of Yeshiva University has warned rabbis about the dangers of reporting child sex abuse allegations to the police, because it could result in a Jew being jailed with a black inmate, who might kill him. Rabbi Hershel Schachter, one of the most respected faculty members of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, also said children can lie and ruin an innocent man's life. Schachter said Jewish communities should establish panels of rabbis who are also psychologists to first hear such allegations and decide if law authorities should be informed or not.

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REMEMBER THE HOLOCAUST—OR ELSE

Israelis stopped everything—including their vehicles—and sat and stood in silence across Israel April 8 as sirens sounded for two minutes in memory of holocaust victims. Israel began marking Holocaust Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day at sundown on April 7 with a ceremony at the Yad Vashem memorial in Jerusalem, which commemorates the 6 million Jews allegedly exterminated by the Nazi regime during World War II. Interestingly, a study recently claimed that the average Jew thought about the holocaust nine times a day. And now they want them—and us—to think about it even more. Enough already.

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THE REAL MANDELAS

Nelson Mandela, born on July 18, 1918 in Mvezo, South Africa, is a famous terrorist. He was still alive at last report, on April 10, 2013 at the age of 94. His many leftist and liberal admirers forget that he was jailed after being found guilty of planting bombs. His wife Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, as bad as himself, is a longtime advocate of "necklacing," a form of torture and murder carried out by forcing a tire over the victim's head, soaking it with gasoline, and burning him to death. Unfortunately she is also still alive. White people will hold a celebration when one or both of these monsters passes from this life.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

THE MAMMAL THAT ATE DINOSAURS

Mesozoic mammals were thought to have lived in the shadow of the dinosaurs. But the picture is quite different now. In China recently, an early Cretaceous mammal, called *Repenomamus robustus*, about the size of a possum, was found. This creature, resembling a humongous, muscle-bound Tasmanian Devil, was found to have baby dinosaurs (*Psittacosaurus*) in its stomach. Another species of *Repenomamus* was also found, this one the size of an average dog. So the old idea that dinosaur-age mammals were timid, nocturnal insect eaters the size of mice or shrews is out the window. There are also some fragmentary indications of mammals that were even larger at the time. The exact phylogenetic position of these creatures within the class Mammalia is uncertain, although they appear belong to the extinct group known as triconodonts. Above, an artist's rendering of several mammals chowing down on baby dinosaurs.

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NEANDERTHAL GENOME COMPLETE

Researchers in Germany announced in mid-March that they had completed the first high-quality sequencing of the Neanderthal genome. This amazing accomplishment was made possible with DNA from an ancient Neanderthal toe bone found in a cave in Siberia and is far more detailed than the previous incomplete Neanderthal genome sequenced three years ago by Svante Paabo and his team at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany. Paabo says this genome is as complete and accurate as any modern human DNA analysis. The Max Planck team has now determined which genes the Neanderthal inherited from the maternal and paternal lines. The team will now compare the new genome sequence to that of other Neanderthals, modern humans and Denisovans—another extinct human species whose genome was previously extracted from remains found in the same Siberian cave. A report from Fox News said: "By combining findings from genetics with studies of early diets, technology and physical anthropology of different human species, scientists would likely yield new insights into our evolutionary past." These are exciting times for those who claimed—well before the release of any of these findings—that the genes of Neanderthal man lived on in greater or lesser quantities among some human populations even today, including Semites and Khazar descendants. Those who dared to make such bold, politically incorrect predictions included TBR publisher Willis A. Carto and half-Jewish Prof. Michael Bradley. See the lower right of page 64 of this issue to get a copy of the May/June 2010 "Revenge of the Neanderthal" issue for more.

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IS THE NEW POPE A JUDEOPHILE?

Pope Francis has an interesting taste in art. His all-time favorite painting is "White Crucifixion" painted in 1938 by the Jewish artist Marc Chagall. The painting portrays Jesus on the cross wearing a tallit rather than the traditional loincloth. A tallit is the traditional Jewish prayer shawl with two black stripes. The painting depicts Lithuanian Jews being burned out of their homes and synagogues. Does the pope see Jewish victimhood eclipsing the Passion of Christ? Will he be rushing to place wreaths at Auschwitz rather than looking after Christian interests?

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MISSION TO THE RED PLANET

Scientists say they have all the parts to make a fusion-rocket-powered spaceship that could get astronauts to Mars in 30 days, rather than the eight months it took to send NASA's rover. Researchers have been experimenting with nuclear fusion technology for decades at the National Ignition Facility in California, Sandia National Laboratories in New Mexico and the ITER experimental facility in France. The theory is complicated science, but it basically involves repeating controlled fusion reactions for a few millionths of a second in order to harness the energy that is created and channel it for space travel.

The Real Four Musketeers . . .

Alexandre Dumas claimed the famous Three Musketeers never existed. However, "Athos," "Aramis" and "Porthos" were flesh and blood, although their real names were somewhat different. Their supposedly fictional duel with Cardinal Richelieu's guards really took place, in 1640. Charles d'Artagnan, a youth on his first day in Paris, fought alongside the musketeers. According to Oxford historian Roger Macdonald, several other elements of the fantasy are also based in fact: the cardinal's agent, Milady de Winter, was indeed an English aristocrat and, against all odds, the country lad with no influence, d'Artagnan, did succeed in becoming captain of the King's Musketeers, the only man Louis XIV could trust to arrest his mighty finance minister, Nicolas Fouquet. It was d'Artagnan who escorted Fouquet to the dreaded Alpine fortress of Pignerol, wherein lived the most mysterious of all prisoners, the Man in the Iron Mask. Macdonald spent years unraveling fact from fiction to reveal the true story of the musketeers, a reality more amazing than anything the skilled author, Auguste Maquet, could devise. (See related story on page 28.) Above, a wood engraving by Jules Huyot from an illustration by Maurice Leloir for *The Three Musketeers*.

CORRECTION: The article by William White on the Germanic Dark Ages in the March/April edition of TBR began on page 40, although our table of contents listed it as starting on page 46. Our apologies.

—Willis A. Carto, Editor & Publisher

Josef the Great?

Stalin's Place in World History

By what standards do we measure "greatness"? No one objects to the fact that Alexander of Macedonia is called Alexander the Great or that Peter I of Russia is called Peter the Great. But how about mass murderer Josef Stalin? Can Stalin be considered a great man? The Russian government is now debating the question—and considering whether he, too, should be known as "the Great." The nostalgia many Russians still feel for the dictator Josef Stalin may best be described as a psychological phenomenon. For example, Dostoevsky, in his *Brothers Karamazov*, shows why people would rather choose the stability and security provided by a grand inquisitor instead of the burden of freedom of choice as offered by Jesus Christ. Perhaps it can be explained by the modern "Stockholm Syndrome." Currently, TBR's own editorial position is that in no way can we call a man "great" who—as we have said again and again over the years—has the blood of millions and millions of Christians on his hands.

So, should "Uncle Joe" be referred to in the future as "Stalin the Great" or perhaps "Josef the Great" as some Russian historians and politicians are considering now? Let us know what you think after you read the article by longtime TBR contributing board member Dan Michaels.

By Daniel W. Michaels

In a wide-ranging poll of Russian historians, military leaders and political figures, the Putin administration hopes to have Josef Stalin, the dictator of the Soviet Union for some 30 years, enter Russian history in a way acceptable to all. The task will not be an easy one because Generalissimo Stalin was not just the head of the USSR but also a major leader of world Communism and therefore responsible for the incalculable crimes associated with that enterprise.

Stalin was referred to as *Vozhd* [leader] of the Soviet Union in exactly the same way that Hitler was designated *der Führer*, Mussolini, *il Duce*, Ante Paveli of Croatia, *Poglavnik* and Franco, *el Caudillo*. However, by having eliminated all of Russia's pre-revolutionary state power sources, Stalin enjoyed absolute dictatorial power, while the fascist leaders were much more limited by having to deal with the residual historical powers invested in the church, the monarchy, the press, the army and the wealthy.

American historian Albert L. Weeks, author of *Assured Victory*,[1] describes how the Russian pollsters have consulted the memoirs and writings of: Dmitri Volkogonov, retired Soviet general and former chief of the main political administration of the armed forces; Georgi K. Zhukov, best-known Red Army general of World War II; Vyacheslav Molotov, minister of foreign affairs under Stalin; Sergo Beria, son of Lavrenti Beria; V.A. Zolotarev, historian; Yakov Verkhovsky and Valentina Tyrmos, coauthors of a controversial study of the dictator; and most importantly Arsen B. Martirosyan, a fawning admirer—almost without reservation—of Stalin. Martirosyan is a for-

mer KGB colonel now in the Putin administration, and, as such, his opinion on the matter most probably reflects that of the present government.

None of the aforementioned judges, whose opinions will weigh heavily in the assessment, can be considered impartial since they all owe their own notoriety to having been associated with or having privileged knowledge about the tyrant.

Author Weeks also examined history textbooks now being used in Russian schools to see how Stalin is currently being represented to young Russians. Judging by the individuals consulted, the purpose of the poll obviously is not to describe Stalin as he really was, but in a way that makes it possible for him to fit in the pantheon of Russia's earlier rulers, put an end to disputes over the matter within Russian society and to placate the still-powerful Communist Party, wherein Stalin is still regarded as spiritual leader. For example, in the most recent parliamentary elections the Communist Party received 20 percent of the popular vote and now occupies 92 of the 450 seats in the Duma.

At this early stage of the assessment, it appears as though Russian historiographers have chosen to describe Stalin as a great leader (if at times somewhat stern) in extraordinarily difficult times. Indeed, some devotees already refer to him as "Stalin the Great." After all, Russia has already its Peter the Great, though Peter's Russian contemporaries thought him to be the anti-Christ. Mother Russia could adopt the outsider, Josef Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili, as one of her own, but it would be awkward (he is Georgian, not even a Slav).

Of course Catherine the Great was born in Pomerania, so perhaps the Georgian has a chance after all.

STALIN'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

If the magnitude of a man's accomplishments is a true measure of his greatness, then Napoleon, Genghis Khan and Adolf Hitler would have to be considered great, despite the carnage associated with them. To decide the issue, the Russian judges must evaluate several of the dictator's alleged major accomplishments. They are:

First, Stalin is credited with uncommon foresight in preparing for World War II by building up the Soviet defense industry beginning as early as the 1920s;

Second, Stalin's diplomatic maneuverings in dealing with both sides of the warring capitalist countries, Germany and England, until it was quite clear which side would win is considered masterful; and

Third, Stalin displayed great wisdom when he saw the need to sacrifice some of his forces (the First Strategic Echelon) when the war began, to make it appear that the Soviet Union was the victim of German aggression and therefore assume the moral high ground.

Weeks writes: "Stalin virtually allowed the Wehrmacht to attack on 22 June, all but tricking and luring Hitler into inevitable defeat." (122)

However, none of these three arguments on Stalin's behalf holds up under closer examination.

READYING RUSSIA FOR WAR

For starters, throughout the entire book author Weeks refers to the "defense" measures and the production of "defensive" weaponry undertaken and pushed by Stalin from the 1920s right up to June 22, 1941. The terms "defense" and "defensive" have long lost their original meaning in government circles and have become euphemisms for "war" and "combat." Even the United States has seen fit to replace the original and proper name "War Department" with the gentler-sounding but misleading name "Defense Department." In the case of the USSR, those so-called defensive measures and weapons systems were really plans and equipment for offensive military operations. [See *Stalin's War of Extermination* by Joachim Hoffman, available from TBR. Hardback, $25 plus S&H.—Ed.]

In the case of the USSR, those so-called defensive measures and weapons systems were really for offensive ops.

True defensive armaments would include tank traps, mined bridges, minefields, deployment behind water barriers, anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, barbed-wire entanglements, interceptor aircraft etc. The Russians did little of this. Instead their "defense" spending was directed to offensive weaponry—for tanks, including amphibious tanks, the development of airborne units and carriers, armored vehicles with removable tracks that could be replaced quickly by wheels for operation on European highways, attack aircraft and the like.

Indeed, all hard forensic evidence pointed to the offensive deployment of these weapons (forward staging areas, forward airfields, command posts, stores of ammu-

Books on Stalin/Communism

Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. Adolf Hitler, aware of Stalin's massing of troops and materiel on Russia's western border, launched Operation Barbarossa in 1941 to thwart the massive Soviet invasion. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, *$40.*

The Black Book of Communism. A team of French historians chronicles the crimes of Communism wherever it has attained power. The authors put the number of victims at 85 million. It became a bestseller in Europe when first published in 1997. Hardback, 1,120 pages, #235, *$47.*

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution. Robert Wilton was a correspondent for *The London Times*' in Russia. he provided the first Western eyewitness account of the creation of the Soviet Union and detailed the Red Terror's full enormity. Although Wilton's credentials were impeccable, this book was blacklisted because he openly reported on the overwhelming number of Jews amongst the Communist revolutionaries. Contains all original pictures and maps. Softcover, illustrated, 404 pages, **$27**.

Behind Communism—1917-2010. By Frank L. Britton. Fully revised, expanded and updated from the original 1952 book, this work clearly shows that Communism grew out of Russian Judaism. Now completely updated to include postwar Communist movements in eastern Europe, Britain, America, South Africa and China, this book is the most detailed record yet of the leading Jewish role in Communism. Softcover, fully illustrated and indexed, 237 pages, *$20.*

The Chief Culprit. By gutsy Russian Revisionist Victor Suvorov. Suvorov—author of *Icebreaker*—gives us the real history behind World War II in Europe. He moves the whole subject beyond the typical mainstream explanation of the German-Soviet conflict into a titanic conflict for the survival of Europe. Suvorov goes into detail about Josef Stalin's long-term plan to invade and conquer Europe—and the world—and how Adolf Hitler saved the West. Hardcover, 330 pages, #526, *$39.*

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nition and fuel) further confirms their intended use in offensive military operations. No country could possibly threaten the USSR in that early period, surely not Germany.

In the 1920s and early 1930s Germany was still in chaos from the deprivations and losses of World War I and the punitive terms of the Versailles Treaty. Not only could Germany not threaten the Soviet Union, but Germany was itself threatened by Communism. It is often forgotten that Communism was already organizing insurrections in Germany, Spain, Hungary and other European states long before World War II and decades before the establishment of NATO. In fact, National Socialism in Germany, Fascism in Italy, the Iron Guard in Romania, Mannerheim in Finland, staunch Catholic regimes in Spain under Franco and in Portugal under Salazar came into being in the interwar period as a rational and understandable reaction to the threat posed by international Communism and the Bolshevik government of the USSR.

Weeks uses the confusing term "offensive-oriented defense" to describe the Soviet Union's intended war policy. However, the extent and magnitude of the USSR's mobilization program, which began in earnest at the time of the signing of the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact in August 1939, involved tens of millions of men and tens of thousands of military aircraft and tanks. Such a force could only have been formed for an all-out invasion of Germany, Romania, and beyond, and not just for retaliatory counterstrikes.

STALIN'S DIPLOMATIC SKILLS

As for Stalin's diplomatic skills, he did indeed—following Lenin's example—first make friendly overtures to National Socialist Germany culminating in the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. Stalin had his own opinion of diplomacy:

> Words must have no relation to actions, otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions another. Nice words are a mask for the concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or wooden iron. (27)

And on the importance of German-Russian relations:

> In the case of an armed showdown between Germany and the Western democracies, the interests of the Soviet Union and of Germany would certainly run parallel to each other. The Soviet Union would never stand for Germany's getting into a difficult position. (58-59)

And after Germany attacked: "Together we would have been invincible."[2] (58-59)

Stalin had no need to cultivate friendly relations with England and the United States, since envoys from both those democracies were already wooing him and seeking his commitment to the Allied side. In no time the Red dictator was being idolized in the upper echelons, i.e., the "aristo-elite" stratum of British and American society, as the leader to save civilization from the marauding Huns.

Although Communist ideology would have preferred alignment (if only temporarily) with Germany, Stalin's common sense and innate cautiousness prevailed when the United States entered the war on England's side. There was no way, Stalin saw clearly, that Germany could prevail against both the Soviet Union and the United States. Stalin knew it, and Hitler knew it. Understanding that this new alignment of powers spelt doom for Germany, Hitler decided to risk all by trying to knock Russia out quickly.

Communism's victory in World War II was assured when the Roosevelt administration became Stalin's staunchest ally. Ironically, Stalin also knew full well that by joining with the Western powers he was also fulfilling both Britain's and America's dream of pitting Russia against Germany.

STALIN AS THE VICTIM

The third argument supporting Stalin's claim to greatness, i.e., that he deliberately permitted Germany to strike first so as to appear to be the victim of Nazi aggression, is the least tenable of all. To even suggest that Stalin would permit German forces to strike the first blow in order to assume the moral high ground is ridiculous. No pretense was needed to conceal Stalin's rapacious appetite for gobbling up adjacent territories and countries as he did in Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romanian provinces and eastern Poland before the German attack.

In his much-reported state visit to Berlin in November 1940 Molotov added several more areas that the USSR wanted, including bases along the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. It is estimated that the Red Army lost about 5 million men, 10,000 tanks and the same number of aircraft in the first few months of the war. And had it not been for the successful putsch engineered by the British and the Russians a few months earlier in Yugoslavia, requiring the Wehrmacht to intervene and lose crucial time for its invasion of Russia, the Germans might very well have taken Moscow in the first strike. As it was, by October 1941 the German army was only 15 miles outside of Moscow.

STALIN VERSUS THE BANKERS

Following Lenin's death, Stalin had successfully reduced the number of Lenin's comrades-in-arms, in the Great Purge of the late 1930s. But when the war ended and Stalin's own plan of finishing off his domestic political enemies in another purge was revealed, Western leaders, instead of enjoying the spectacle of Communism devouring its own, were outraged.

> "After Stalin's death, his many crimes were exposed by Khruschev, and the dictator's reputation plummeted."

After the dictator's death and Khrushchev's exposé of Stalin's lifelong crimes appeared, the dictator's reputation in the West fell even lower, though not in Russia itself.

Martirosyan sees Stalin's campaign against the Lenin-Trotsky legacy and the Old Bolsheviks as one of "de-Westernizing" Soviet policy. Martirosyan is convinced that the Comintern was financed by foreign elements through the Jewish banking houses of Warburg and Rothschild.

The colonel also believes that Gen. Tukhachevsky was in cahoots with the Trotskyites and involved in conspiracies against Stalin, and that Khrushchev too was a neo-Trotskyite.

Both Stalin and Hitler were convinced that Washington was run by Jewish money (27-28, 135). Stalin, however, did not act simply as an anti-Semite. He dealt the sword to all heretics equally, regardless of nationality. He continued to permit Jews to occupy many high offices and to perform many onerous jobs.

However, when the state of Israel was established, Stalin obviously felt that, owing to the Jews' understandable attachment to their own newly created homeland (meaning the one in Palestine), there would be many more dangerous and intolerable ties between Soviet Jews and

Israel and the United States. He, therefore, could no longer rely on their complete loyalty to the USSR.

PURGING THE "TRAITORS"

Despite Stalin's purge of Tukhachevsky in 1937, i.e., Martirosyan still believes that the general had collaborated with the German military to undermine Stalin's war plans, and that a sufficient number of traitorous higher officers still remained in the Red Army and that they were responsible for the enormous losses in the early months of the war. Just as elements in the Wehrmacht planned for the removal of Hitler, some officers in the Red Army plotted for the elimination of Stalin. British intelligence, according to Martirosyan, masterminded the entire Tukhachevsky conspiracy. Another Russian historian, Igor Bunich, states that the events of the summer of 1941 on the battlefield may be seen as a spontaneous insurrection of the Red Army against Stalinist despotism.

Elaborating on the fatal consequences of the Tukhachevsky conspiracy, Martirosyan accuses generals Zhukov and Timoshenko of being directly responsible for the terrible Russian losses in the first year of the war for secretly following Tukhachevsky's strategy of first line defense and deliberately disregarding the Stalin-approved defense plan of October 14, 1940. The Stalin plan called for the First Strategic Echelon of Soviet forces to absorb and slow the German attack, thereby giving the remaining Soviet defense forces time to withdraw to the interior, reorganize and strike back at the Germans at the most opportune time.

The Tukhachevsky plan, illegally implemented by Zhukov, ordered an impenetrable defense of the Western borders and an immediate counter blitzkrieg. Martirosyan insists that any other defense plans said to have been put into effect after Oct. 14 are bogus.[3]

Unlike the favorable publicity Gen. Zhukov receives in the West, many of his peers among the Soviet generals as well as almost all the soldiers who served under him considered Zhukov a "*soldafon*" (a crude, loud-mouthed martinet) worthy of the title "master of the Pyrrhic victory" for having callously wasted so many men in the battles he commanded.[4] In one of his short stories against the background of the Tambov Rebellion, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn also chronicles Zhukov's ruthlessness, his boastful harvest of medals in war, his fall from grace under Stalin, and his return to power under Khrushchev.[5]

In order to make Stalin acceptable to all the Russian people, Russian historians and the government must play down, or even ignore, the role the dictator played as the head of world Communism and secretary general of the Communist Party and instead emphasize all evidences of Stalin's Russophilia. For example, while Martirosyan says he cannot forgive Stalin's criminal acts, he finds them understandable, given the circumstances of the time, when Trotskyites and other subversive elements, with foreign support from the West, constituted a deadly threat to Soviet security. The colonel is convinced that Stalin always displayed a staunch, unwavering conscientiousness in defending Russian state interests.

THE REAL CRIMINALS?

The responsibility for the crimes of Communism—the secret police, the Gulag, the commissars, the millions murdered, the elimination of Russia's old nobility, the near destruction of the church and other such, are, with considerable justification, increasingly put on Lenin, Trotsky and other early leaders and founders of the USSR.

Although the pollsters have not yet sought outside endorsements for their evaluation of the greatness of Stalin, they need go no further than to recall the deep respect and affection President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Stalin's valued helpmates in World War II, openly expressed for him—at least during the war. But

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Churchill's opinion changed radically over the years. In Churchill's book, *Great Contemporaries*, listing the great men he had encountered during his public life, he includes Trotsky and even Hitler, but makes no mention of Stalin.

CONCLUSION

The title of the book (*Assured Victory: How "Stalin the Great" Won the War and Lost the Peace)* is very misleading. Stalin certainly did not win World War II nor did he lose the peace. Although his entourage declared Stalin a "generalissimo," his military skills were miniscule. The subtitle states that "Stalin the Great" lost the Cold War. Not so. Stalin initiated it and was clearly winning it before his death.

Within five years of the conclusion of World War II, he had succeeded in moving all of East Europe, including Germany, farther to the west, in taking over Czechoslovakia, pieces of Finland and Romania, in helping the Chinese win their revolution, in supporting the north in the Korean War, securing his hold on the Baltic states, instigating a Communist takeover of Greece, developing arsenals of atomic and hydrogen bombs and, with British approval, helping Communist Marshal Tito take over all of Yugoslavia. His successes were only halted when President Harry Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson adopted a militarized version of George Kennan's containment policy.

U.S. Army Col. David M. Glantz, the most prominent Army historian today, may be considered a supporter of the official version of World War II shared by the two superpowers of the day. Glantz occupies a position not unlike that of Col. Arsen Martirosyan in the Russian Federation, although Glantz is now retired while Martirosyan is still active in the Russian government.

The views of both colonels, representative as they are of their respective establishments, are important but differ substantially from those of independent researchers including even those of the author, Albert L. Weeks, who has worked mostly in academia without the constraints of government and political correctness.

One need only review the succession to power of the kings of England or the popes of the Catholic Church over the centuries to find monarchs whose virtues were far below the mark to fill their high office, yet they are kept in history without damage to the institution of the British monarchy or the papacy. Mother Russia could follow that tradition and blanket the faults of Stalin, or she could recognize his almost unique position in Russian history and treat Stalin as an earlier usurper had been treated.

In the early 17th century, between the end of the Rurik dynasty and the first czar of the Romanov dynasty, referred to as the "Time of Troubles," Russia endured an interregnum during which a Pole, the "False Dmitri" [real name possibly Grigory Otrepyev—Ed.], occupied the throne in Moscow. In 1918 the revolution in Russia similarly brought an end to the Romanov dynasty and introduced a second interregnum, the "Time of Revolution," during which Josef Stalin, a Georgian, ruled the Russian empire for several decades.

To complete the analogy, Russia today is on the threshold of a new era in which neither a czar nor a vozhd holds absolute power. Putin and Medvedev represent the first two leaders to rule Russia as presidents—hopefully the start of a new era in Russian history. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Albert L. Weeks, *Assured Victory: How "Stalin the Great" Won the War But Lost the Peace*, Praeger Publishing, 284 pp., 2011.

2 Albert L. Weeks, *Stalin's Other War: Soviet Grand Strategy, 1939-1941*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., New York, 204 pp., 2002. Reviewed in TBR, No. 3, 2007, 30-32.

3 http://www.delostalina.ru/?p=238) *Tribuna* Interview with Martirosyan.

4 Dan Michaels, "Marshal Zhukov: A Career Built on Corpses," *The Revisionist: Journal for Critical Historical Inquiry*, Vol. 2, No. 3, 334-340, 2004.

5 Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, "Times of Crisis," in *Apricot Jam and Other Stories*, Counterpoint Publisher, 352 pp., 2011.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

Who Killed Josef Stalin & Why? Find out the answer to these questions and more about Stalin in the November/December 2011 issue of TBR. Also includes articles on the secret diaries of Hitler's doctor, the German-American Volksbund, the philosophy of "Hitler's priestess," Yamashita's secret gold hoard, Holocaust Revisionism under attack, an interview with Germany's "Joan of Arc," the real Zarathustra, electrical anomalies of the Great Pyramid, the William Morgan murder scandal, Goliad: the other Alamo—and much more. September/October 2011 is just **$10 —no S&H inside U.S. AS A BONUS, we will include two additional back issues of TBR FREE of charge**, editor's choice. Send $10 with request for "Who Killed Stalin" issue of TBR plus two additional free back issues to: TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the form on page 64. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. mention the "Who Killed Stalin" issue.

How Many Russians Died in WWII?

Bolshevik propaganda was known for telling massive lies. Thus, when the Bolsheviks said that 26 million Russians died at the hands of German soldiers in World War II, should we accept it without proof? Few historians today seem willing to investigate the matter for one reason or another. But is there any proof, for instance, that special task forces of the Germans (Einsatzgruppen) actually massacred a million or more Russians? Read what South African historian Stephen Goodson has to say.

By Stephen Goodson

At the Nuremberg trials in November 1945, the Russian delegation announced that the Soviet Union had lost approximately 26 million people (9.2 million military personnel and 16.8 million civilians) and that this loss would entitle them to extract maximum revenge at the expense of a prostrate Germany and her ex-leaders. Furthermore this gigantic loss was used to justify the expropriation of vast swaths of Central and Eastern European territory.

But are these figures credible? (Remember, at the Nuremberg Trials the Soviets also tried to pin official blame for the Katyn Forest Massacre—several times—on the Germans.

The alleged loss of 9.2 million Russian military personnel exceeds the losses of the German military (5.5 million) by 3.7 million. The deaths of 16.8 million civilians are even more perplexing: 632,000 persons are estimated to have died during the 872-day siege of Leningrad. But how does one account for the other 16.2 million or so?

Not a single mass grave has been discovered in the Russian territory once held by the Germans. On the contrary almost all mass graves found in Central Europe contain the remains of Germans and their allies, Katyn being the exception, while mass graves in Ukraine contain many of the estimated 6 million victims of Stalin's "holodomor," or genocidal mass starvation.

The *Einsatzgruppen* (SS special task forces), who were employed to deal with partisans, have often been accused of having murdered civilians on a mass scale, but they never numbered more than 3,000 at any one time, and that includes cooks and orderlies.

When German panzers advanced into the Baltic states and Ukraine, they were greeted as liberators by enthusiastic, cheering crowds and were frequently showered with flowers. One of the first acts of the German army was to reopen the Russian Orthodox churches—a decision intended to befriend the local Christian population.

Tens of thousands of Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Karelians, Cossacks, Estonians, Georgians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Tartars, Turkomans and Ukrainians volunteered to serve in the German Wehrmacht and Waffen SS. Furthermore, Lt. Gen. Andrey Vlasov raised an army of over 1 million Russian prisoners of war, many of whom fought with distinction under the old imperial Russian flag against the invading Soviet army in East Prussia.

WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY

Germany had only a small window of opportunity to have carried out any alleged extermination campaign against civilians—the period from June 1941 to October 1942. Thereafter she was forced to fight a desperate war of retreat, outnumbered on the war fronts by at least five to one. Thus, the true figure of Russian losses needs to be thoroughly researched and reassessed, and may well turn out to be 80 percent less—that is, just over 5 million. It will be recalled that Bolshevik propaganda was formulated on the principle of telling mammoth lies.

On May 9 every year, a tasteless parade is held in Moscow to celebrate "victory" in World War II. But a victory over who, and for what purpose, one must ask. Does it celebrate a further 46 years of ruthless Communist rule inflicted upon a hapless Russian people and captive nations, or the senseless, suicidal slaughter of tens of millions of Europeans?

None of the belligerents is entitled to claim the status of victor. The only victors were the international bankers, who instigated and promoted World War II in order to destroy the freedom-loving Germans and Japanese, who had broken their chains of usury. ✦

Stephen Goodson is the leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch Univ., South Africa and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. He is a director of the South African Reserve Bank.

Lt. John F. Kennedy Visits War-Ravaged Germany

The family of Joseph P. Kennedy Sr. is said to be plagued by a curse. Author John Nugent, on the other hand, says the "curse of the Kennedys" may have more to do with the fact that the clan was savvy to the powerful forces operating behind the scenes to shape global affairs (the New World Order) and were one of the few prominent American families willing to challenge them. During a trip to war-ravaged Germany in 1944, for instance, John F. Kennedy, no doubt, ired the puppetmasters when he expressed admiration for the accomplishments of Adolf Hitler and doubts about Communist occupation policies and the conduct of Allied troops. . . .

By John Nugent

In late July and early August 1945, just weeks after the end of the war in Europe, 28-year-old U.S. Navy Lt. John F. Kennedy visited war-devastated Germany. Accompanying him on this tour was U.S. Navy Secretary James Forrestal (whom President Truman later appointed as the first secretary of defense). Kennedy recorded his experiences and observations in a diary that was not made public until 1995. (It was published under the title *Prelude to Leadership: The European Diary of John F. Kennedy, Summer 1945*.)

These diary entries show the youthful Kennedy's wide-ranging curiosity and eye for telling detail—attributes that were also manifest in his two best-selling books, *While England Slept* (1940) and *Profiles in Courage*.

Earlier in 1945, he had attended the opening session of the United Nations organization in San Francisco, and had visited Britain to view the parliamentary election campaign, covering both events as a journalist for the Hearst newspaper chain.

In Berlin, Kennedy noted upon his arrival there on July 28, 1945: "The devastation is complete. [The] Unter den Linden [boulevard] and the streets are relatively clear, but there is not a single building which is not gutted. On some of the streets the stench—sweet and sickish from dead bodies—is overwhelming."

For the Berlin population, he reported, "The basic ration is 1.5 pounds [of food] a day—approximately 1,200 calories (2,000 is considered by the health authorities for a normal diet—and the ration is only 900 calories in Vienna)."

Kennedy made several diary references to the ferocity of the Soviet Russian occupation of Germany.

"The Russians moved in with such violence at the beginning—stripping factories and raping women—that they alienated the German members of the Communistic Party, which had some strength in the factories. . . . Raping and looting [by Soviet troops was] general," Kennedy also reported. "What they didn't take, they destroyed."

Elsewhere he wrote: "The Russians have pretty well plundered the country, have been living off it. . . . The Russians have been taking all the able-bodied men and women and shipping them away."

He also took note of the impact of the British and American air attacks: "According to our naval experts, the bombing of Germany was not effective in stopping [its] production, and production increased threefold during 1942-1944."

Right until the end, Kennedy also reported, an adequate food distribution was maintained in the German

capital: "The feeding in Berlin was extremely well organized, even in the most severe blitz."

Kennedy traveled with Adm. James Forrestal to Bremen, an important north German industrial and commercial center and a major port city. As Kennedy reported, the Russians were not the only occupation forces to carry out wide-scale looting in Germany: "The British had gone into Bremen ahead of us—and everyone was unanimous in their description of British looting and destruction, which had been very heavy. They had taken everything which at all related to the sea—ships, small boats, lubricants, machinery etc."

He also noted misdeeds of U.S. troops. "Americans looted [the] town [Bremen] heavily on arrival," he wrote. "People do not seem to realize," he added, "how fortunate they have been in escaping the Russians. As far as looting the homes and the towns, however, the British and Amer-

U.S. President John F. Kennedy visited Germany as a young man and wrote admiringly of Adolf Hitler's leadership. Later, as president (above), he traveled to West Berlin (June 26, 1963) to show his support for the Germans during the time the Soviets were trying to starve out the West Berliners through a food embargo. On the occasion of Kennedy's visit as president, East German border guards suspended large panels of red cloth from the Brandenburg Gate and mounted an English-language propaganda poster in front of it. The poster maintained that the denazification and demilitarization of Germany that had been called for in Yalta and Potsdam had only occurred in West Germany. After Kennedy had his photograph taken with West Berlin mayor Willy Brandt (above center) and Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer (above right) in front of the Wall, he delivered his famous "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech at Schöneberg City Hall. PHOTO: WILL MCBRIDE / BILDARCHIV

Respected Biographer Says Old Joe Kennedy a Hitler Fan and an Incurable Anti-Semite

By James P. Tucker Jr.

Joseph P. Kennedy, father of President John F. Kennedy and Sen. Ted Kennedy, had a "rose-colored view of Adolf Hitler" that "ran deeper than has been generally recognized, exceeding that of Neville Chamberlain," according to a new biography (*The Patriarch: The Remarkable Life and Turbulent Times of Joseph P. Kennedy*, Penguin Press) written by David Nasaw.

Nasaw is an historian at the City University of New York and biographer of Andrew Carnegie and William Randolph Hearst. It is he who tells us, "Old Joe [Kennedy] was for decades near the center of power in Hollywood and Washington, finance and diplomacy."

Old Joe Kennedy voted for Herbert Hoover in 1928 but turned Democrat and openly supported Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1932, having become convinced that only federal government largess could end the Great Depression. But he strongly opposed the way FDR "ended" the depression: putting 14 million Americans to work by engineering America's entry into the European war, inevitably making it World War II.

As a reward for his support, FDR made Old Joe head of the newly created Securities and Exchange Commission and then, in 1938, ambassador to the Court of St. James.

And what of Kennedy's "anti-Semitism"? In his book, Nasaw reflects upon Joe Sr.'s "anti-Semitism":

> Not only did he fail to meaningfully advocate for Jewish refugees fleeing Hitler's barbarism—a failure in which much of the State Department was complicit—but he privately partook of conspiracy theories that imagined Jewish power in the news media and the movie industry to be responsible for growing hostility toward Germany and increasing readiness to intervene in the war. Mingling with other isolationist anti-Semites such as the aviator Charles Lindbergh and the transplanted American socialite Nancy Witcher Langhorne (known as Lady Astor), he rationalized his loss of influence with FDR as the fault of the Jews.

icans have been very guilty." In Bremen, Kennedy wrote, the German diet "is about 1,200 calories. [In] spite of everything,] none of the [American] officers and men here seems to have any particular hatred for the Germans."

Kennedy met and spoke with U.S. Navy officials in Bremen. Because he had been commander of an American motor patrol torpedo boat in the Pacific—the famous *PT-109*—he had a special interest in the German counterpart, the Schnellboot or "S-boat." After looking into the matter in some detail, Kennedy concluded that the German version was "far superior to our PT boat."

After Bremen and Bremerhaven, Kennedy and Forrestal flew to Bavaria, where they visited the town of Berchtesgaden and then drove up to Hitler's mountain retreat, which was "completely gutted, the

> *"JFK believed that one day Hitler's reputation would be restored by historians."*

result of an air attack from 12,000-pound bombs by the RAF [British air force] in an attempt on Hitler's life."

Just after this visit, Kennedy wrote a remarkable commentary in his diary, dated August 1, 1945, about Hitler and his place in history: "After visiting these places, you can easily understand how that within a few years Hitler will emerge from the hatred that surrounds him now as one of the most significant figures who ever lived. Kennedy said in his writings: "He had boundless ambition for his country which rendered him a menace to the peace of the world, but he had a mystery about him in the way that he lived and in the manner of his death that will live and grow after him. He had in him the stuff of which legends are made."

Less than a year after this European tour, Kennedy was elected to Congress in Massachusetts, beginning a political career that took him to the White House. And just

a few years after that, Sen. Kennedy was vying for the presidency, though few gave him a chance to defeat Vice President Richard Milhous Nixon, but that he did, becoming president in 1960.

KENNEDY FAMILY ANTI-SEMITIC?

It is my belief that the strategy of the Kennedys, father and sons, was to pretend to be liberal and pro-Jewish, and then get the power via the White House to destroy the privately owned and controlled Federal Reserve Bank, which Joseph Kennedy Sr. saw correctly as the ultimate financial source of modern Jewish domination—the power to print money and either lend it or not, the power to trigger depressions and foreclose on businesses, the power to cut off credit, and thus the power to bankrupt their patriotic enemies and complete the Jewish takeover of our media, our politicians (who always desperately need campaign money) and our entire nation.

U.S. Air Force Lt. Joseph Patrick "Joe" Kennedy Jr., smart and strong, and the eldest, was the son first chosen by his father to have an illustrious political career. Unfortunately he died when his plane was shot down during WWII after President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Joe Kennedy Sr. had come to nearly open conflict. [For decades many have claimed Joe Jr. was assassinated. See the item on this page.—Ed.]

However, Joe Sr., by playing his careful game—overtly pretending to support Jewish interests while secretly harboring strong anti-Semitic feelings, saw his next-oldest son, John F. Kennedy, ascend to the presidency with the help of the pro-Jewish media and strong Jewish voter support.

But, according to many authors, the love affair the Jews had with John F. Kennedy ended soon after his swearing in.

Think about it: The Kennedy family patriarch was strongly anti-Semitic and, as U.S. ambassador, had tried to keep America from joining WWII on the British side. Old Joe's son, John F. Kennedy, had written very favorably about Hitler in his published diary. JFK had defended Republican U.S. Senator Robert Taft in his bestseller, *Profiles in Courage*, for denouncing the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials as a farce.

And, as president, Kennedy had done all in his power to prevent the state of Israel from building an atomic arsenal of mass destruction. [See Michael Collins Piper's *Final Judgment: The Missing Link in the JFK Assassination Conspiracy*, currently out of print, but expected to be re-published and updated in a seventh edition in time for the 50th anniversary of the assassination of JFK later this year.—Ed.]

So it seems clear to this author that the alleged "Kennedy Curse" is more about a prominent American Catholic family battling Jewish financial and media power and paying the ultimate price than it is about some supernatural "curse." ✦

On Aug. 12, 1944, U.S. Navy pilot Joe Kennedy Jr. was guiding an experimental B-17 loaded with the high explosive Torpex toward its target, an Axis fortress in northern France. Following 300 feet behind him in a de Havilland Mosquito to film the mission was Col. Elliott Roosevelt, USAAF, son of FDR. Suddenly, the plane Kennedy was in exploded in midair with wreckage landing in Suffolk, England. Kennedy had been testing out remote-control aircraft in which copious amounts of high explosives were to be loaded into U.S. bombers and guided by hand into targets after the crew parachuted to safety. One well-placed machine gun burst could have easily caused the explosives to ignite prematurely, conspiracy theorists suggest. At the time, Joe Kennedy Sr. was criticizing FDR publicly and personally.

John Nugent is a freelance writer based in Pennsylvania.

Medical Experimentation on Prisoners in Dachau: The Unvarnished Story

National Socialist Germany engaged in medical experimentation during World War II using prisoners in some of their concentration camps. The Dachau concentration camp was used as a center for medical experimentation on humans involving malaria, high altitudes, freezing and other experiments. This has been documented at the so-called Doctors' Trial at Nuremberg, which opened on Dec. 9, 1946 and ended on July 19, 1947. Also, Dr. Charles P. Larson, one of America's leading forensic pathologists, was at Dachau and conducted autopsies, interviews, and a review of the remaining medical records to determine the extent of the medical experimentation at the camp.

By John Wear

The onset and escalation of World War II provided the rationalization for most of Germany's illegal human medical experimentation. Animal experimentation was known to be a poor substitute for experiments on humans. Since only analogous inferences could be drawn from animal experiments, the use of human experimentation during the war was deemed necessary to help in the German war effort. Applications for medical experimentation on humans were usually approved on the premise that animal tests had taken the researcher only so far. Better results could be obtained by using humans in the medical experiments.[1]

MALARIA EXPERIMENTS

The malaria experimentation at Dachau was performed by Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, who was an internationally famous parasitologist. Dr. Schilling was ordered by Heinrich Himmler in 1936 to conduct medical research at Dachau for the purpose of specifically immunizing individuals against malaria. Dr. Schilling admitted to Dr. Larson that between 1936 and 1945 he inoculated some 2,000 prisoners with malaria. The medical supervisor at Dachau would select the people to be inoculated and then send this list of people to Berlin to be approved by a higher authority. Those who were chosen were then turned over to Dr. Schilling to conduct the medical experimentation.[2]

At the Doctors' Trial in 1947 it was determined that Dr. Schilling's experiments were directly responsible for the deaths of 10 prisoners.[3] Dr. Charles Larson stated in his report concerning Dr. Schilling:

> It was very difficult to know where to draw the line as to whether or not Dr. Schilling was a war criminal. Certainly he fell into that category inasmuch as he had subjected people involuntarily to experimental malaria inoculations, which, even though they did not produce many deaths, could very well have produced serious illness in many of the patients. He defended himself by saying he did all this work by order from higher authority; in fact, Himmler himself.
>
> In my report, I wrote: "In view of all he has told me, this man, in my opinion, should be considered a war criminal, but that he should be permitted to write up the results of his experiments and turn them over to Allied medical personnel for what they are worth. Dr. Schilling

In the photograph above, a Catholic priest, Father Theodore Korcz, reads from a record book kept by Dr. Klaus Schilling about the malaria experiments which he conducted on the priests at Dachau. Lt. Col. William Denson, the American prosecutor, looks on. Both the Allies and the Axis engaged in illegal human experimentation.

is an eminent scientist of world-wide renown who has conducted a most important group of experiments; their value cannot properly be ascertained until he has put them into writing for medical authorities to study. The criminal acts have already been committed, and since they have been committed, if it were possible to derive some new knowledge concerning immunity to malaria from these acts, it would yet be another crime not to permit this man to finish documenting the results of his years of research."

But my attempt to save Dr. Schilling's life failed. Our High Command felt it had to make a public example of him—most of the other high-ranking National Socialist s connected with Dachau had already been executed—and made his wife watch the hanging. I did everything I could to stop it. I implored our military government not to pass sentence on him until he'd had a fair hearing, because I was just beginning to win his confidence, and get through to him. Looking back, I am sure that the execution of Dr. Schilling deprived the world of some very valuable scientific information—no matter how distasteful his research and experimentation may have been.[4]

Dr. Charles Larson concluded in regard to Dr. Schilling: "Dr. Schilling, who was 72 [actually 74], should have lived. He never tried to run. He stayed in Dachau and made a full statement of his work to me; he cooperated in every way, and was the only one who told the truth."[5]

The defense in the Doctors' Trial at Nuremberg sub-

mitted evidence of doctors in the United States performing medical experiments on prison inmates and conscientious objectors during the war. The evidence showed that large-scale malaria experiments were performed on 800 American prisoners, many of them black, from federal penitentiaries in Atlanta and state penitentiaries in Illinois and New Jersey. U.S. doctors conducted human experiments with *malaria tropica*, one of the most dangerous of the malaria strains, to aid the U.S. war effort in Southeast Asia.[6] Although Dr. Schilling's malaria experiments were no more dangerous or illegal than the malaria experiments performed by U.S. doctors, Dr. Schilling had to pay for his malaria experiments by being hanged to death while his wife watched. The U.S. doctors who performed malaria experiments on humans were never charged with a crime.

HIGH ALTITUDE EXPERIMENTS

Germany also conducted high-altitude experiments at Dachau. Dr. Sigmund Rascher performed these experiments beginning Feb. 22, 1942, and ending around the beginning of July 1942.[7] The experiments were performed in order to know what happened to air-crews after the destruction of their pressurized cabins at very high altitudes. In this instance, airmen would be subjected within a few seconds to a drop in pressure and lack of oxygen. The experiments were performed to investigate various possible life-saving methods. To this end a low-pressure chamber was set up at Dachau to observe the reactions of a human being thrown out at extreme altitudes, and to investigate ways of rescuing him.[8] The victims were locked in the chamber, and the pressure in the chamber was then lowered to a level corresponding to very high altitudes. The pressure could be very quickly altered, allowing Dr. Rascher to simulate the conditions which would be experienced by a pilot freefalling from altitude without oxygen.

Dr. Rascher received authority to conduct these high altitude experiments when he wrote to Heinrich Himmler and was told that prisoners would be placed at his disposal. Dr. Rascher stated in his letter that he knew the experiments could have fatal results. According to Walter Neff, the prisoner who gave testimony at the Doctors' Trial at Nuremberg, approximately 180 to 200 prisoners were used in the high altitude experiments. Approximately 10 of these prisoners were volunteers, and about 40 of the prisoners were men not condemned to death. According to Neff's testimony, approximately 70 or 80 prisoners died during these experiments.[9] A film showing the complete sequence of an experiment, including the autopsy, was discovered in Dr. Rascher's house at Dachau after the war.[10]

> "Approximately 66% of all deaths at Dachau occurred from natural causes during the final seven months of WWII."

HYPOTHERMIA EXPERIMENTS

Dr. Rascher also conducted so-called freezing experiments at Dachau after the high-altitude experiments were concluded. These freezing experiments were conducted from August 1942 to approximately May 1943.[11] The purpose of these experiments was to determine the best way of warming German pilots who had been forced down in the North Sea and suffered hypothermia.

Dr. Rascher's subjects were forced to remain outdoors naked in freezing weather for up to 14 hours, or the victims were kept in a tank of ice water for three hours, their pulse and internal temperature measured through a series of electrodes. Warming of the victims was then attempted by different methods, most usually and successfully by immersion in very hot water. It is estimated that these experiments caused the deaths of up to 80 or 90 prisoners.[12]

Dr. Charles Larson strongly condemned these freezing experiments. Dr. Larson states:

> A Dr. Raschau [sic] was in charge of this work and . . . we found the records of his experiments. They were most inept compared to Dr. Schilling's, much less scientific. What they would do would be to tie up a prisoner and immerse him in cold water until his body temperature reduced to 28 degrees centigrade (82.4 degrees Fahrenheit), when the poor soul would, of course, die. These experiments were started in August, 1942, but Raschau's [sic] technique improved. By February, 1943 he was able to report that 30 persons were chilled to 27 and 29 degrees centigrade, their hands and feet frozen white, and their bodies "rewarmed" by a hot bath. . . .
>
> They also dressed the subjects in different types of insulated clothing before putting them in freezing water, to see how long it took them to die.[13]

Dr. Rascher and his hypothermia experiments at Dachau were also not well regarded by German medical

doctors. In a paper titled "Nazi Science—The Dachau Hypothermia Experiments," Dr. Robert L. Berger states:

> Rascher was not well regarded in professional circles, . . . and his superiors repeatedly expressed reservations about his performance. In one encounter, Professor Karl Gebhardt, a general in the SS and Himmler's personal physician, told Rascher in connection with his experiments on hypothermia through exposure to cold air that "the report was unscientific; if a student of the second term dared submit a treatise of the kind [Gebhardt] would throw him out." Despite Himmler's strong support, Rascher was rejected for faculty positions at several universities. A book by German scientists on the accomplishments of German aviation medicine during the war devoted an entire chapter to hypothermia but failed to mention Rascher's name or his work.[14]

BLOOD CLOTTING EXPERIMENTS

Dr. Rascher also experimented with the effects of Polygal, a substance made from beet and apple pectin, which aided blood clotting. He predicted that the preventative use of Polygal tablets would reduce bleeding from surgery and from gunshot wounds sustained during combat. Subjects were given a Polygal tablet and were either shot through the neck or chest, or their limbs were amputated without anesthesia. Dr. Rascher published an article on his experience with Polygal without detailing the nature of the human trials. Dr. Rascher also set up a company staffed by prisoners to manufacture the substance.[15] Dr. Rascher's nephew, a Hamburg doctor, testified under oath that he knew of four prisoners who died from Dr. Rascher's testing Polygal at Dachau.[16]

Dr. Rascher was arrested and executed in Dachau by German authorities shortly before the end of the war.[17]

INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Phlegmones were also induced in inmates at Dachau by intravenous and intramuscular injection of pus during 1942 and 1943. Various natural, allopathic and biochemical remedies were then tried to cure the resulting infections. The phlegmone experiments were apparently an attempt by National Socialist Germany to find an antibiotic similar to penicillin for the infection.[18] All of the doctors who took part in these experiments were dead or had disappeared at the time of the Doctors' Trial at Nuremberg. The only information about the number of prisoners used

Books on Auschwitz from TBR

Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity. Two-book set by Carlo Mattogno. Robert Jan van Pelt and Jean-Claude Pressac have been praised as the foremost experts on Auschwitz. This book exposes their flawed conclusions. Softcover, 6 x 9, two volumes. A total of 756 pages. Indexed, B&W illustrations. Two-book set: #551, *$45*. Add *$25* for a library-style box in which to house the volumes.

Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined—Second revised edition. By Germar Rudolf. This book is the literary version of Rudolf's holocaust lectures designed for the common man. Softcover, 500 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #538, *$30*.

Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies, and Prejudices. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. A scientific exposé on the error-laden reports of nine international holocaust proponents. Softcover, 398 pages, illustrations, index, #541, *$25*.

Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf. Pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac's works on Auschwitz are subjected to a detailed critique and debunked. Softcover, 197 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #542, *$20*.

The Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. This study shows that the "extermination bunkers" never existed and how material evidence debunks these propaganda-driven rumors. Softcover, 264 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #544, *$20*.

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. Based upon German wartime documents from Russian archives, this study reveals the true purpose of Auschwitz. Softcover, 182 pages, illustrations, index, #545, *$18*.

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chamber in that camp. This study investigates statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to give a factual history of the building. Softcover, 138 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, *$18*.

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in ditches in Auschwitz. This book examines the testimonies and establishes whether these claims were technically possible. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, *$12*.

Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor and Reality. By Carlo Mattogno. The claims made by holocaust historians and eyewitnesses in regard to the first gassing at Auschwitz are laughable. Softcover, 164 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #515, *$16*.

The Rudolf Report: Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz. Germar Rudolf, a researcher from the Max-Planck-Institute, published a thorough forensic study about the alleged gas chambers of Auschwitz which irons out the deficiencies of the famous Leuchter Reports. Softcover, 455 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #378, *$33*.

The Leuchter Reports: The Critical Edition. F. Leuchter, R. Faurisson, G. Rudolf. From 1988-91, American expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four expert reports addressing whether or not the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. This edition republishes the unaltered text of all four reports and includes critical notes and updates. Softcover, 227 pages, B&W illustrations, #431, *$22*.

Prices do not include S&H. Inside U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 on orders over $100. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org or call 951-587-6936 for S&H. Call toll free to charge: 1-877-773-9077. See www.barnesreview.org.

and the number of victims was provided by a nurse, Heinrich Stöhr, who was a political prisoner. Stöhr stated that seven out of a group of 10 German subjects died in one experiment, and that in another experiment 12 out of a group of 40 clergy died.[19]

BIOPSIES

Official documents and personal testimonies indicate that physicians at Dachau performed many liver biopsies when they were not needed. Dr. Rudolf Brachtl performed liver biopsies on healthy people and on people who had diseases of the stomach and gallbladder. While biopsy of the liver is an accepted and frequently used diagnostic procedure, it should only be performed when definite indications exist and other methods fail. Apparently some physicians at Dachau performed liver biopsies simply to gain experience with its techniques. These Dachau biopsies violated professional and ethical standards since they were often conducted in the absence of genuine medical indication.[20]

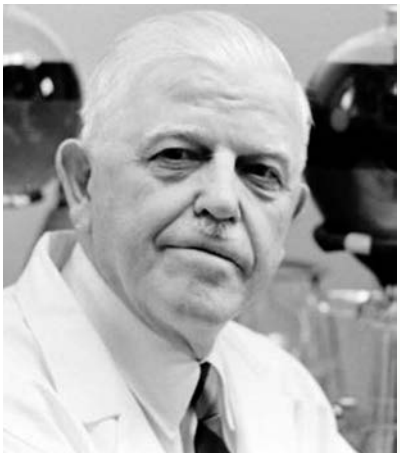
SALT WATER TESTS

The Luftwaffe had also been concerned since 1941 with the problem of shot-down airmen who had been reduced to drinking salt water. Sea water experiments were performed at Dachau to develop a method of making sea water drinkable through desalinization. Between July and September 1944, 44 inmates at Dachau were used to test the desirability of using two different processes to make sea water drinkable. The subjects were divided into several groups and given different diets using the two different processes.[21] During the experiments, one of the groups received no food whatsoever for five to nine days. Many of the subjects became ill from these experiments, suffering from diarrhea, convulsions, and sometimes madness or death.[22]

MOST DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES

Dr. Charles Larson's forensic work at Dachau indicated that only a small percentage of the deaths in the camp were due to medical experimentation on humans. The profile of the prisoner population that his autopsies projected showed that most of the victims died from natural causes; that is, of disease brought on by malnutrition and filth caused by the war. In his depositions to Army lawyers, Dr. Larson made it clear that he could not indict the whole German people for the National Socialist medical crimes. Dr. Larson sincerely believed that although Dachau was only a short ride from Munich, most of the people in the city had no idea what was going on inside Dachau.[23]

Dr. Larson's conclusions are reinforced by the book *Dachau, 1933-1945: The Official History* by Paul Berben. This book states that the total number of people who passed through Dachau during its existence is well in excess of 200,000.[24] The author concludes that while no one will ever know the exact number of deaths at Dachau, the number of deaths is probably several thousand more than the quoted number of 31,951.[25] This book documents that approximately 66% of all deaths at Dachau occurred during the final seven months of the war.



Dr. Andrew Ivy testified at Nuremberg about the superiority of Allied medical ethics. But Dr. Ivy failed to mention he himself had supervised malaria testing on Illinois prison inmates without their consent.

The increase in deaths at Dachau was caused primarily by a devastating typhus epidemic which, in spite of the efforts made by the medical staff, continued to spread throughout the camp during those final seven months of the war. The number of deaths at Dachau also includes 2,226 people who died in May 1945 after the Allies had liberated the camp, as well as the deaths of 223 prisoners in March 1944 from Allied bombings of Kommandos.[26] Thus, while illegal medical experiments were conducted on prisoners at Dachau, Berben's *Dachau* clearly shows that the overwhelming majority of deaths of prisoners at Dachau were from natural causes.

ALLIED MEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION

During the Doctors' Trial at Nuremberg, Dr. Karl Brandt and the other defendants were infuriated by the moral high ground taken by the U.S. prosecution. Evidence showed

that the Allies had also been engaging in illegal medical experimentation, including poison experiments on condemned prisoners in other countries, and cholera and plague experiments on children.

The U.S. prosecution flew in Dr. Andrew Ivy to explain the differences in medical ethics between German and U.S. medical experiments. Interestingly, Dr. Ivy himself had been involved in malaria experiments on inmates at the Illinois State Penitentiary. When Dr. Ivy mentioned that the United States had specific research standards for medical experimentation on humans, it turns out that these principles were first published on Dec. 28, 1946. Dr. Ivy had to admit that the U.S. principles on medical ethics in human experimentation had been made in anticipation of his testimony at the Doctors' Trial.[27] ✦

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24 Berben, Paul, *Dachau, 1933-1945, The Official History*, London: The Norfolk Press, 1975, 19.

25 *Ibid.*, p. 202.

26 *Ibid.*, p. 95, 281.

27 Schmidt, Ulf, *Karl Brandt: The Nazi Doctor*, New York: Continuum Books, 2007, pp. 376-377.

John Wear was born July 11, 1953 in Houston, Texas. Mr. Wear graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in May 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from University of Texas Law School in December 1977 and passed the Texas bar exam in February 1978. He has worked most of his career as a CPA. His longest and most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 working for Lacerte Software, which is a tax software division of Intuit Corporation. Today he has found new, perhaps greener, pastures as a Revisionist historian.

THE GREAT OIL CONSPIRACY: How the U.S. Government Hid the Nazi Discovery of Abiotic Oil from the American People

By Jerome R. Corsi. At the end of WWII, U.S. intelligence agents confiscated thousands of Nazi documents including equations developed by German chemists unlocking the secrets of how oil is formed. For decades, these confiscated German documents remained largely ignored in the United States, where petro-chemists were convinced that oil was a "fossil fuel" created by ancient decaying biological debris. Big U.S. oil companies had no interest in explaining to the public that oil was a natural product made on a continual basis deep within the Earth. If there were only so many fossils, there could only be so much oil. Big Oil could then charge more for a finite, rapidly disappearing resource than for a natural, renewable and perhaps inexhaustible one. Once oil is understood as an abundantly available resource, there is no reason hydrocarbon fuels cannot indefinitely propel the development of cheap energy. Hardcover, 127 pages, $25. **Order from AFP Bookstore,** 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge. Add S&H: In U.S., add $4 S&H on orders up to $25. Add $6 on orders from $32.01 to $50. Add $8 from $50.01 to $75. Add $10 on order over $75. Outside U.S. email shop@americanfreepress.net for S&H.

The Great Oil Conspiracy
Jerome Corsi
How the U.S. Government Hid the Nazi Discovery of Abiotic Oil from the American People

A Talk with Joaquin Bochaca: The Sword of Spanish Revisionism

TBR's globe-trotting correspondent Margaret Huffstickler recently returned to America from an extended European trip that included stays in Bulgaria and Spain. While in Spain, Margaret was able to interview the dean of Spanish Revisionism, Joaquin Bochaca, on a variety of subjects.

Interview by Margaret Huffstickler

TBR: Tell us, Señor Bochaca, about how you awoke to the falsification of history.

BOCHACA: For me it started early. I was eight years old when World War II started and 14 when it ended. My mother was a dressmaker and had Jewish clients. We also had a secretary who was a German woman. I noticed the dirty looks the Jewish women would give her when they passed in the hall.

During the war the papers were all pro-German. Then in 1945 there was what we call in Spanish a *"giro copernicano"*—a 180-degree turn. Now that they had lost, the Germans were suddenly the "bad guys." That made me suspicious.

Also, an uncle lent me some books: The first one was Henry Ford's *The International Jew*. Later I bought books in the flea market, among them Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. That too was a real eyeopener. The things he was saying were perfectly reasonable. Moreover, we had been taught in our Catholic school that National Socialism was godless, but I found that in *Mein Kampf* Hitler often speaks of God or "the Lord."

Another book I got from the flea market was the Old Testament. You know, at that time it was forbidden for Catholics to read the Old Testament without the authorization of the bishop. I could see why. This was supposed to be a "holy" book? It's absolutely obscene.

The Mexican Revisionist author Salvador Borrego was an important early influence on me, with his [1953] book *Derrota Mundial* [Global Defeat], about the consequences of the Allied "victory" in World War II. We're still good friends—he's 97 years old now and still going strong.

I studied law, and later traveled around the world many times over as an export manager for a textile firm. I was in South Africa during and after Apartheid. After the end of Apartheid the blacks suffered a famine; that had never happened before, not under white rule. One thing that became clear to me in my travels was that European culture, European people—whether in Europe or elsewhere—represented the best of humanity.

In the mid-1970s I had been reading a lot about the history of the Second World War, but also about the First World War, which was the prelude to the second—and I decided to write my first book. It was *La Historia de los Vencidos* ("History of the Vanquished")—which is still my most popular book. I wanted to call it "The Suicide of Europe," but the publishers insisted on the present title [using his title as the subtitle—Ed.].

SPANISH CIVIL WAR, 1936-9

TBR: To many Americans, the Spanish Civil War is a confusing matter. Can you tell us more about that time in Spanish history?

BOCHACA: I think people of "our" milieu—let's say the Revisionists—tend to think Francisco Franco was a

"good guy"; but he wasn't. He was an opportunist —and there is no doubt that he was of Jewish origin. [This assertion is proven, as Bochaca pointed out, by Miguel Figueras Vallés in his 1993 book, published in Barcelona, *Los raíces judías de Franco* ("The Jewish Roots of Franco").]

He could have ended the war [against the left-leaning Spanish Republic] in a few weeks—but he chose to prolong it to consolidate his personal power and become dictator. The Germans advised him to forget about taking Madrid first, but instead first conquer Catalonia and its port of Barcelona, a major port city supporting a flourishing local economy.

But Franco preferred taking Madrid, the capital but located in a barren waste, for his own prestige and to consolidate his own dictatorship.

Our Spanish Civil War was not a clear-cut war of good guys against bad guys—unlike World War Two, in which the Germans were clearly the good guys, fighting a defensive war. In the Spanish Civil War there were good guys and bad guys on both sides—but many more bad than good on both sides.

Most of the Republicans in Spain were not Communists as in Stalinists, but Trotskyites, anarchists etc. Of course, Stalin would have been happy for the Republicans to win, as Communism thrives in chaos. And he was well paid for his help to the Republicans with the shipment of Spain's gold reserves to Moscow in 1936.

GUERNICA AND ROOSEVELT

TBR: The destruction of the ciy of Guernica has been a bad memory for the Spanish. But you have a different take on the story. Please tell us about it.

BOCHACA: The small city of Guernica was sacred to the Basques of Spain: it is where, under a sacred tree, they gathered to make laws. The German Condor Legion [of the Luftwaffe] was of course under Franco's orders. It was Franco who ordered Guernica bombed, because of the arms factory there and the bridges. The standard story

Who Is Joaquin Bochaca?

Joaquin Bochaca Oriol was born in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain on Sept. 5, 1931 and studied history, law and business. Father of five children, he worked in England and later in France (1958-1969). His knowledge of languages (English, French, Italian etc) and his occupation as exports manager for a textile firm let him travel all over the globe and acquire a vast cultural knowledge.

His intellectual acuity gave him a vision of the world of a surprising clarity, spurring him in the course of time to a vast and unorthodox literary production, which soon brought him a veritable army of loyal readers. The diversity of themes treated in his works is astonishing: ecology, economy, politics, history, art, culture, sports etc, all of them dominated by a devastating logic, unfolding in a spare, virile, frequently ironic prose. He has also translated more than 50 books—whose authors include Julius Evola, Robert Brasil-

Bochaca sits on his terrace in Barcelona.

lach, Frances Parker Yockey, David Duke, Ezra Pound, Charles Lindbergh, Jean Cocteau, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, Louis Marschalko, Walter Darré, Albert Rosenberg and Robert Faurisson; and written over 200 articles.

The author can be considered the founder of the historical Revisionist school in Spain. Bochaca has authored more than 30 books on topics including mass psychology, economics, animal rights and the myth of Jesus Christ's Jewishness. All have, however, a common goal: exposing the lies with which the would-be rulers of the world seek to keep the population deluded and docile.

He is also committed to a cultural group called *Devenir Europeo*, "Becoming Europe." Its charter says it is "openly national socialist," opposed to "degeneracy" and promotes "traditional moral and esthetic values" via books, magazines, conferences and outings.

is that the Germans bombed Guernica and killed 3,000 innocent civilians.

However, recently the Basque government demanded and received copies of Luftwaffe Commander Wolfram von Richthofen's original German report on the raid—after the U.S. authorities finally returned it to modern Germany. As it turns out, von Richthofen reported to Franco that they could not carry out their mission because the town had already been destroyed. The retreating "Republicans," practicing scorched-earth tactics, had used cannons [artillery]—not aerial bombs—to level the town. And the number killed was probably around 220.

Franco knew the truth, but let the world believe the Germans had committed a war crime in Guernica.

To me Roosevelt was the biggest war criminal of all. Stalin, after all, was fighting for his ideal of Russia. Roosevelt was just fighting for the Jews. His "Brain Trust" was 90% Jewish. If not for him [Britain would have made peace, and in 1940] the war would have ended at Dunkirk.

GEN. LÉON DEGRELLE

TBR: TBR readers are very interested in Belgian Waffen SS hero Gen. Leon Degrelle. Did you ever get a chance to meet him?

BOCHACA: I had the opportunity to speak with him in person only a few times, back in the days of CEDADE. [CEDADE, the *Círculo Español de Amigos de Europa*, was a major Spanish organization between 1966-1993 for the study of white-survival politics and culture, discussing Richard Wagner, Italian fascism, German National Socialism and the mission for the white race of Spain. CEDADE was founded by two Waffen-SS heroes who fled to exile in postwar Spain, the commando legend Otto Skorzeny and the Waffen-SS general Léon Degrelle—the most highly decorated of the 400,000 non-German citizens who served in the Waffen-SS.]

Léon Degrelle was the antithesis of a professional politician, and he was a National Socialist from head to toe.

He also believed passionately in the concept of a united Europe, but made up of *"patrias carnales"* ["genetic or biological fatherlands," that is, much smaller countries based on close ethnic, linguistic and racial similarity]. [use map.] This was what [Reichsführer SS Heinrich] Himmler proposed at the Berlin-Charlottenburg headquarters [to top Waffen-SS volunteers] in early 1944.

One of my most recent books, *Europa, alternativa al caos* ["Europe, Alternative to Chaos"], is on the same subject. In it I reproduce the map used at the Charlottenburg meeting. Many of these proposed ethnically-based nations are already emerging, and others are poised to do so in the near future. In my book I propose Vienna as the capital of a United Europe, which would have a common foreign policy and common currency but otherwise be culturally autonomous, not a "melting pot." Each people would keep its identity.

If all European countries are equally small, as in this map, they will not try to dominate each other. But a common foreign policy is necessary for their defense.

Since I retired, I work much more than before. They are always asking me to translate books. I've translated almost twice as many as I have written myself. Recently I translated Wolf Rudiger Hess's book *Who Killed My Father, Rudolf Hess?* Now I'm translating a book by Alexander Jacob on the Aryans of India.

"Léon Degrelle was the antithesis of a professional politician, and he was a National Socialist from head to toe."

RULERS OF THE WORLD?

TBR: Your entire career, you have warned against the influence of the bankers on the sovereignty of nations. Can you elaborate?

BOCHACA: G.K. Chesterton said it best: The important one is not the president; the important one is the banker to the president. But even he is not the key; it is the one lurking behind the president's banker.

So if those who rule the world decide that their intended world government will have to come about through a war—which it will have to, because China will not accept it peacefully, and probably not Russia or India either. . . . If "they" decide there must be another world war, a third world war, first they will organize another crisis like this one. . . . In fact Third World War III has already started. There are all these little wars here and there.

You know, the greatest industry is the armaments industry. It has the advantage that it helps the economy, and it kills people. Killing people is very good for them, because it creates hatred. These hatreds last a long time; then comes another war.

They are fantastic psychiatrists. For centuries they have been observing the mentality of men, and they know their weak points.

Like Adolf Hitler, Joaquin Bochaca is a dog lover. His Finnish Spitz, Palut, was adopted from an animal shelter ("It was love at first sight," says Bochaca).

THE "MYTH OF THE SIX MILLION"

TBR: Tell us a bit about your work on the holocaust.

BOCHACA: A new edition of my book, *El Mito de los Seis Millones* [first published in 1979], is coming out. It's twice as long as the earlier edition, since there has been so much more research since I wrote the first edition.

I mention some of the Revisionist authors, but especially I insist on common sense—the stupidity of claiming the Germans were wasting millions and millions of tons of fuel [to transport 6 million Jews to death camps and then cremate them], fuel which they needed for their tanks to survive the war and win it; the stupidity of wasting so many soldiers for guarding these people, so many trains for taking them to all parts of Europe [instead of moving troops, tanks and ammunition to the fronts].

I stress the detail that no inspector from the Red Cross saw anything; the Vatican didn't report anything; the Protestant churches, Lutheran, Baptist etc, didn't say anything; and the German population didn't know anything.

This whole thing just cannot be true. Of course, I put in some technical details; that's OK; that's nice as well. But I think what people understand best is common sense.

If the Germans wasted their resources to kill all the Jews in this way, then they were very, very stupid. But if they were very, very stupid, why did it take the whole world six years to defeat them?

I knew a Jew in Sydney, Australia; he was the [textile] agent we had there. He took me to his house, his home, and showed me his swimming pool. He said, "Mister Hitler bought it for us." Yes. His father had had a soap factory in Germany. Before emigrating he sold the factory to the German government. When they asked the price, my father, ready to bargain, named a price much higher than the factory was worth. They didn't even discuss it—just paid the price he asked. So he emigrated to Australia, and bought the house with the swimming pool, paid for by "Mr. Hitler."

ON ADOLF HITLER

TBR: Will you tell us what you think about Hitler?

BOCHACA: I think he was one of the greatest men in the history of Europe and of humanity.

Mein Kampf is a book that should be compulsory reading in schools and universities in spite of the fact that it has been so much insulted. I think his ideas about race are very good; he was not against any race; he was for his own race. His *weltanschauung*, his world view, is completely right for the European mentality . . . for all the European and white countries. When I say "European" I mean not only Europe, but also the European-peopled countries around the world.

Really, Hitler was not against any race except the Jewish; but I doubt the Jews are a race, in a scientific sense. I think they are a mental race, created by indoctrination in their "sacred" books.

He was one of the few political leaders who didn't have any personal fortune. He was an animal lover. He did everything for his country. He was a great man.

But in my opinion history has proven he was too goodnatured. He trusted Franco. No one who knew him trusted Franco.

Hitler won the social battle and overcame class warfare; he surmounted the domestic agony of Germany after 1933. He won his internal political battles. And then he was a real military genius.

But I think in foreign political battles he was too trusting. With Franco, with Mussolini, with [Marshal] Pétain, with [Marshal] Mannerheim in Finland, he read them wrong. He liked to believe that everyone was well intentioned, but things are not like that.

And Hitler put too much faith in uniforms; Gen. An-

tonescu also betrayed him, as did his monocled officers.

TBR: Franco betrayed Hitler?

BOCHACA: Franco refused to let German troops pass through Spain to take Gibraltar. If the Germans had been able to take Gibraltar, the war would have ended right then. The British and Americans would have been cut off from the Mediterranean. How could they get in? They would have lost North Africa, Egypt, the Suez Canal, Palestine—the whole Middle East. Italy and Germany would have not suffered the defeats they did at the hands of Montgomery and Patton, and Italy could not have been invaded from Sicily.

The traitor Canaris was a friend of Franco, so he was sent to negotiate, but instead he encouraged Franco not to agree to Germany's request. He even told Franco that Germany would not win the war, and would not invade Spain if Franco refused. He advised him to make impossible demands, to play for time. For example, Franco asked for all of Morocco, including French Morocco, which was impossible because of Pétain. Hitler offered, instead, the return of Roussillon [the presently French part of Catalonia] to Spain; but Franco refused the offer, saying, "No, thank you; I have enough Catalans already."

> "Germany bypassed the City of London bankers by instituting a barter system to acquire oil, food, steel etc."

Hitler's meeting with Franco in Hendaye [Oct. 23, 1940] was so frustrating, he later told Mussolini, "I would rather have four teeth pulled than go through that again."

Like Franco, Pétain also played a double game (and he too was influenced by Canaris). He actually protected the "resistance" and worked to prevent French volunteers from fighting the Bolsheviks on the Eastern Front.

Hitler was thankful to Mussolini because when [Herman] Goering was injured during the Beer Hall Putsch in 1923, he managed to get out of Bavaria and fled to Italy. . . . and Mussolini treated him very well there.

So Hitler put too much faith in Mussolini, and Mussolini was another cause of the defeat in the war—Mussolini attacking in Greece and Hitler being compelled to go in and help him.

Of course Hitler was grateful also for Mussolini for backing him at the 1938 Munich conference. It's curious—after the Munich Conference, when [Edouard] Daladier and [Neville] Chamberlain [the French and German prime ministers] returned home they were greeted as heroes because they had saved the peace. And they pretend now that Munich represented "appeasement" and a "failure of the democracies to stand up to aggression."

But the truth is that Czechoslovakia was an artificial country [created in 1919 in France under the Treaty of Versailles]. . . . So at the same time that Hitler wanted the Sudetenland returned—because democratically the German people wanted to return to their Fatherland—the Hungarians also were asking for their Ungvár and Munkács areas back; the Slovakians wanted to get out, the Ruthenians (who were western Ukrainians) wanted to leave too, and Poland wanted the return of Polish-speaking Tesin.

Well, today what do we see? Poland has got Tesin again, Ruthenia—Transcarpathian Ruthenia—is again part of Ukraine, and Slovakia has separated and become independent. But Sudetenland, no—the Czechs still have Sudetenland, but without its Germans—who were kicked out with only what they could carry in their hands [or mass murdered, at least 250,000, many after horrible torture].

So Hitler wanted just what the democracies ended up doing anyway after that terrible war, except Germany did not keep its Sudetenland.

So the Munich agreement should have saved the peace, but what happened then was the Funk trip. That made war inevitable.

German Economic Minister Walter Funk toured the Balkans in the fall of 1938, making barter deals with the governments there that stopped the London bankers from making middleman profits. The City of London was cut out of all future deals where Germany was trading with other countries from which the Reich needed food, oil, iron ore for steel, and other raw materials. Before the barter system was instituted, Germany had needed to buy British pounds to pay for Romanian oil, Swedish ore or African bananas, and had to let the City of London—that is, Rothschild—be the middleman. It was taking a financial percentage from every single deal.

London also had made sure that all the transactions were paid in British pounds sterling, which put both countries wishing to trade goods at London's mercy if they did not have enough. Not only was Germany thus escaping from the clutches of the City, but any countries engaging in trade with Germany, or even merely observing the results of such trade on Germany's internal well-being, were likely also to defect *en masse* from the tyranny of the debt

slavers if a drastic remedy in the form of World War II were not applied.

TBR: Oh yes, and the Mexican oil deal. . . [from Bochaca's *Crimenes de los "Buenos"* published in TBR July/ August 2007: "December 10, 1938, the government of Mexico signed an agreement with the Reich, in virtue of which it would hand over petroleum to the value of $17 million. This petroleum came from oil wells that a nationalist government of Mexico City had expropriated from the Judeo-Yankees of Standard Oil of Manhattan.

This was the straw that broke the camel's back. It was a barter agreement. The Reich would pay in irrigation apparatus, farm machines, office materials, typewriters and photographic equipment. Moreover, the agreement was concluded on the basis of an oil price much lower than the worldwide rates.

BOCHACA: Yes, but especially Argentina—I found out about this more recently. The Germans had made a deal to purchase—through barter, of course—Argentine beef and all the wheat the Argentines did not need for themselves. Till then these goods had always gone to England.

"The Germans made a barter deal to purchase Argentine beef and all the surplus wheat of Argentina."

MOLOTOV-RIBBENTROP PACT

TBR: Some people say that, because there was a secret protocol in the Soviet-German pact of August 1939, delineating "spheres of influence," Hitler and Stalin were in effect "carving up" Europe between them—i.e. already planning a war of conquest. Is there any truth to this?

BOCHACA: The thing is that previously the French had already sent their own military mission to the Soviet Union to make a "non-aggression pact."

What von Ribbentrop offered to the Russians was this: our "sphere of influence" extends this far, yours extends to there [nobody annexes any neighbors], and we keep the *status quo* in the rest. By the way, the Soviet Union did not respect the status quo, because Stalin later invaded and annexed Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia [and put his troops in there].

But what the Allies had previously offered Russia was a lot more: an open way to the Mediterranean, which was an old dream of the czars. . . . The Allies offered Bessarabia, Romania and Bulgaria to the USSR. So why did Stalin accept the German offer, which was much poorer than the other one? Why did he not accept the Allies' offer?

Because Stalin (who was an intelligent man, apart from being a criminal) thought to himself: "If I accept the Westerners' offer, probably I'll end up in a war with Germany. But if I don't accept it, I can just let them [the Westerners—Germany, Britain, France] kill each other, and then, when they're all weak, I'll march in as a 'liberator'."

But now the official history presents the notion that this Molotov-Ribbentrop pact precipitated the war; that it made the world war come sooner. On the contrary, it should have done the opposite, because the Allies saw that Germany, allied with Russia after the pact, was super strong.

But maybe Hitler didn't see. I think he understood Jewish power, but maybe didn't realize it was so huge. That pact should have deterred the war. But Hitler didn't grasp how Churchill could put his own country and the British empire in danger in order to finish off Germany. [The war bankrupted the British empire, and it began disappearing after WWII.—Ed.]

[Joseph] Goebbels in his diaries used to say that 60% of the Soviet commissars were Jews. Well, when they invaded in 1941, they discovered it was more than 90%. People used to say Goebbels always exaggerated. On the contrary.

And when the Germans came into Ukraine, they were absolutely surprised. The Ukrainian people were welcoming them, the Germans, as liberators. And then they saw that the Germans were also mistreating them—and that was another opportunity lost. And that was not the fault of Hitler; it was the fault of Koch [a German commissioner who ran the Ukraine and kept the hated Soviet collective-farm system in place].

It's a pity. That war could have been won—should have been won [by Germany].

TBR: Really—it just amazes me when you say that, because it was 20 to one or so.

BOCHACA: 20 to one, OK. But the one [Germany] was a strong "one." And in the "20" there were only the regimes, not the people.

And the same as Koch in Ukraine was the way [Nazi leader Josef Reichskommissar during the German occupation] acted in Norway.

Terboven treated the people badly; he also put obstacles to Norwegians volunteering for the SS and going to the Eastern Front. . . .

ECONOMICS

TBR: Please tell us your view of economics.

BOCHACA: I have come to the conclusion that the modern so-called "science" of economics is like prehistoric archeology or the paintings intellectuals call "modern art." In other words, it is a gigantic bluff that almost no one dares denounce for fear of being considered ignorant, backward etc, by the conformist masses who worship all established ideas.

Because, say what you will, it is not natural—and therefore not possible—for people to die of hunger because they have produced "too many consumer goods."

You know, the debt, the official debt of all the countries is bigger than the worth of all the nations in the world, with all they have, and three times over. So this debt is unpayable; it cannot be paid—ever.

Now there is a word in Spanish, *"quietanza,"* which says that when a debt cannot be repaid it is erased.

You know, on our television, when they talk about the debt, there is a subliminal message. They show all this paper money, money-money-money—and then a rain of coins. But that's not what it is—it's a stroke of a pen, or not even that anymore . . . now it's a keystroke on a bank computer. . . .

TBR: A bunch of zeroes. . . .

BOCHACA: If people knew what money really is, all these poor employees of the banks—who are not responsible for it at all—would be immediately torn to pieces. The people talk about a "crisis." But it's not a crisis; it's a swindle.

TBR: In this letter to you from your friend [Mexican Revisionist] Salvador Borrego, he writes, "Do you agree with me that there will be a Jewish world government?"

BOCHACA: Yes, clearly. Listen, it is discouraging. Sometimes I wonder what we are doing and why. But it is, as we say in Spanish, *una imperativa metafísica*—a metaphysical imperative.

It is as if we are in a ship that is sinking, and all we can do is write a note and put it in a bottle for someone to find in the future.

We do it because we have to do it. Sometimes people ask me, "Is there any hope?" and I say, "No, there is no hope."

Although I also think that in Germany in 1932 there also seemed to be no hope . . . and in one month, January 1933, with a group of good men, it all changed.

TBR: Thank you Señor Bochaca for your time and your hospitality, and for the interview.

BOCHACA: You are more than welcome. I hope your readers will find something of interest in what I have to say. Keep up the good work. ✦

This on-site interview in Spain was conducted by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler***, a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist. She is also singularly responsible for bringing many important articles from Mr. Bochaca to readers around the world.

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To the Youth of Germany . . .

THE FOLLOWING SPEECH WAS DELIVERED by Adolf Hitler to the Nationalist Socialist Youth organizations (NS), on Sept. 8, 1934, during the yearly "Reichsparteitag" conference in Nuremberg. The Fuehrer's address has been translated from the original German audio file and, as far as we know, we've never seen an English translation of this speech published before.

Translated by Theresa Wettstein

My German Youth,

After a year's time, I can greet you here again!

Since then, enormous events have taken place in Germany. Already 12 months have passed, and the battle for power has granted us success. In the meantime, our movement—of which you are the young guards today and the bearers of the future—has taken hold of one position after another in our country and bestowed it to the German people. At the same time, your movement has grown from an already large union to the largest youth organization in the world.

We know that nothing is handed to a people. Everything must be fought for and conquered. There is nothing you can take possession of that you have not first learned and instilled into yourself. And so now, we want you, German boys and German girls, to take up all that we have hope for in Germany—what we want to see achieved in Germany.

We want to be *one* nation, and you, my youth, shall now become this nation. We do not want to see class and status differences anymore, and so you must not allow yourselves to nurture attitudes that promote them. We want to see *one* Reich, and you must even now train yourselves for this in *one* organization. We want our folk to be loyal, and you must learn this loyalty. We want our folk to be obedient, and you must practice obedience. We want our folk to be peace loving, but also brave. Yet ever ready for peace.

We do not want our people to be weaklings but that they can be tough in order to withstand the difficulties of life. And you must train yourselves for this in your youth. We want our people to love honor, and you must declare yourselves to the principle of honor already in your youngest years.

All that we demand of the Germany of the future, we demand from you, boys and girls.

This you must practice and, in this, contribute to the future. No matter what we create today and what we do, we will pass away one day. But in you, Germany will live on. And when there is nothing left of us, you must bear the flag in your hand—a flag which we once raised from nothing.

You must therefore stand confident on the soil of your country, and you must be strong so that this flag will never be taken from you. And then, when generation after generation comes after you, you will have the right to demand the same from them. Then you can demand from your future youth that they be like you were.

Germany looks at you with pride. Everyone's heart runs over with joy when we see you. We see in you the promise that our work was not in vain and we realize that it bears fruit for our country. We are all gripped with a proud happiness to see in you the fulfillment of our work. With that we have the assurance that the millions who died in World War I—the great numbers of our comrades—have not made the sacrifice for Germany in vain, so that in the end a one-spirited, free, proud and honor-loving people will emerge.

And I know it cannot be any other way because you are flesh from our flesh and blood from our blood, and in your young minds burns the same spirit that drives us.

You cannot be any other way but be bound to us. And when the large processions of our movement march today gloriously through Germany, then we know that you will join these columns, and we know before us lays Germany. In us marches Germany. And after us comes Germany! ✦

THERESA WETTSTEIN is a U.S. citizen who grew up in Germany and lives on the West Coast. She has a degree in Liberal Arts and has translated business documents for various U.S. companies.

'The Present Crisis': A Poem for Patriots?

James Russell Lowell (1819-1891) was an American editor, critic and statesman, serving as ambassador to Spain and to the Court of St. James during his career. But Lowell is probably best known for what could be called his "poetic essays," where he commented at length on political and social issues in simple, metric form. Though written while he was an abolitionist about the issue of slavery, this poem probably has more pertinence for patriots and holocaust Revisionists fighting the New World Order today than it does for African-Americans. Incidentally, Lowell had a change of heart about the abolition movement and African-Americans, according to several sources. Additionally, Lowell has been smeared as an anti-Semite for his stereotypical characterizations of Jews in some of his writings. [See page 59.—Ed.]

By James Russell Lowell

When a deed is done for freedom, through the broad Earth's aching breast, runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west. And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels the soul within him climb, to the awful verge of manhood, as the energy sublime of a century bursts full-blossomed on the thorny stem of time.

Through the walls of hut and palace shoots the instantaneous throe, when the travail of the ages wrings Earth's systems to and fro. At the birth of each new era, with a recognizing start, nation wildly looks at nation, standing with mute lips apart—and glad truth's yet mightier man-child leaps beneath the future's heart.

So the evil's triumph sendeth, with a terror and a chill, under continent to continent, the sense of coming ill. And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels his sympathies with God, in hot tear-drops ebbing earthward, to be drunk up by the sod, till a corpse crawls round unburied, delving in the nobler clod.

For mankind [is] one in spirit, and an instinct bears along, round the Earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong. Whether conscious or unconscious, yet humanity's vast frame, through its ocean-sundered fibers feels the gush of joy or shame. In the gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal claim. Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide, in the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side.

Some great cause, God's new messiah, offering each the bloom or blight, parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right. And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand, ere the doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land? Though the cause of evil prosper, yet 'tis truth alone is strong. And, albeit she wander outcast now, I see around her throng troops of beautiful, tall angels, to enshield her from all wrong.

Backward look across the ages and the beacon-moments see that, like peaks of some sunk continent, jut through oblivion's sea. Not an ear in court or market for the low, foreboding cry of those crises, God's stern winnowers, from whose feet Earth's chaff must fly, never show the choice momentous till the judgment hath passed by.

Careless seems the great avenger. History's pages but record one death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the word. Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne, yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

We see dimly in the present what is small and what is great. Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate, but the soul is still oracular. Amid the market's din list the ominous stern whisper from the Delphic

cave within—"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin."

Slavery, the earth-born Cyclops, tallest of the giant brood—sons of brutish force and darkness who have drenched the earth with blood. Famished in his self-made desert, blinded by our purer day, gropes in yet unblasted regions for his miserable prey. Shall we guide his gory fingers where our helpless children play?

Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust, ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just. Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside, doubting in his abject spirit, till his lord is crucified and the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

Count me o'er Earth's chosen heroes—they were souls that stood alone—while the men they agonized for hurled the contumelious stone, stood serene and, down the future, saw the golden beam incline to the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine . . . by one man's plain truth to manhood and to God's supreme design.

By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track, toiling up new Calvaries ever with the cross that turns not back. And these mounts of anguish number how each generation learned, one new word of that grand credo which in prophet-hearts hath burned, since the first man stood God-conquered with his face to heaven upturned.

For humanity sweeps onward: Where today the martyr stands, on the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands. Far in front the cross stands ready, and the crackling fagots burn, while the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return to glean up the scattered ashes into history's golden urn.

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves. Worshippers of light ancestral make the present light a crime. Was the *Mayflower* launched by cowards, steered by men behind their time? Turn those tracks toward past or future that made Plymouth Rock sublime?

They were men of present valor, stalwart old iconoclasts, unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the past's. But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free, hoarding it in moldy parchments, while our tender spirits flee the rude grasp of that great impulse which drove them across the sea.

Later in his career, poet James Russell Lowell changed his opinions about the abolition movement and the place of African-Americans in white Western society. And today, Lowell is being smeared as an anti-Semite. Jonathan Freedman, in his book *The Temple of Culture: Assimilation and Anti-Semitism in Literary Anglo-America*, says: "Lowell moved from a philo-Semitic appreciation of the ancient Hebrews to an anti-Semitic denunciation of contemporary ones." Freedman was aware, of course, that Lowell had quite presciently written: "We drove them [the Jews] into a corner, but they had their revenge. . . . They made their corner the counter and banking house, and thence they rule it and us with the ignoble scepter of finance."

They have rights who dare maintain them; we are traitors to our sires, smothering in their holy ashes freedom's new-lit altar fires. Shall we make their creed our jailer? Shall we, in our haste to slay, from the tombs of the old prophets steal the funeral lamps away to light up the martyr-fagots round the prophets of today?

New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth. They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of truth. Lo, before us gleam her campfires! We ourselves must pilgrims be: Launch our *Mayflower* and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea—nor attempt the future's portal with the past's blood-rusted key. ✦

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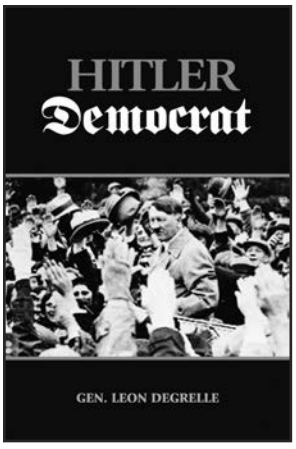
HITLER Democrat

The Reflections of Waffen SS Gen. Leon Degrelle



When retired Belgian General Leon Degrelle—the last surviving major figure from World War II—died in Spain in 1994, he was in the early stages of a proposed 14 volume series of works to be collectively titled "The Hitler Century." At the time of his death, the colorful and outspoken—and exquisitely literary—Belgian statesman had completed some three volumes, but outrageous and insidious intrigues by certain enemies of truth in history sabotaged most of his work. However, thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of his work was rescued and published over a period of years in The Barnes Review, the bimonthly journal of Revisionist thought. Now, that material appears here in *Hitler Democrat* between two covers for the first time. In the end, this volume is not only a monumental work of history, a genuine epic, but it is also in its own fashion a tribute to the man behind it: front-lines fighting Waffen SS officer Leon Degrelle. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, $35 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PERSECUTION IN GERMANY

In the May/June 2012 TBR you mention the "so-called persecution of the Jews in Germany." In David Duke's book *My Awakening* he mentions that the head of the Jewish community in Germany wanted to place a full-page ad in *The New York Times* saying that there was no persecution of the Jews in Germany. *The Times* refused to accept and print his ad. I also read somewhere that Henry Kissinger had his parents come to this country after World War II to live in Queens, New York, in an area called Forest Hills. They stayed there about a year, then left and returned to Germany.

What is true is that Hitler did not want the Jewish minority to dominate the professions: medical, legal, government etc like they do in this country and every other country. They also dominate the politics of nearly all countries.

Eunice Kemplewhite
California

WAKE-UP CALL

Seems to me most Americans are ignorant, apathetic slaves too asleep to know or care. I quit school in the eighth grade. What is wrong with these academicians? I have been trying to tell these dullards that clay tablets found in Babylonian ruins indicated the Jews had worked in banking houses, where they learned usury. Captured by Rome, Jews spread loan sharking throughout the world except in Muslim society. Jews have infiltrated every facet of life, spreading their objective of domination. Churchgoers have been bamboozled with "Jews are god's chosen"—which god? I am sending copies of TBR's Rome articles to various people.

I also sent a box of .22 bullets to a "lawyer" (they don't know the law). Asked what they were for, my response was: "You can hunt for food, trade for food and protect your rear end."

John Carley
Missouri

A GREAT BOOK

Having just completed reading a book, *Back Door to War*, by Charles Tansill (1952), I found this book to be one of the best books I have ever read. Since it holds Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes in high esteem, it may be indeed indicated to dedicate an issue of TBR to this great historian and dear friend. Since we were railroaded into WWI and WWII, it may be opportune to get this out among the people. Once again it looks like dark clouds are gathering.

A typical quote from the book is this: "[Churchill] probably remembered Lord Northcliffe's sharp indictment of the American masses during the world war [WWI]: 'What sheep!' They could be sheared once more for British benefit by constant repetition of the old propaganda line about Britain fighting America's fight. Aid to Britain was now a question of 'national security.'" (604-5)

John Dough
Nevada

EVOLVING

We are in an evolving deflationary depression. The inflationists are off by a universe on this one. I do appreciate all of your efforts. TBR is the best. Keep up the good work.

B.J. Smith
Wisconsin

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 62

What Goes Around . . .

I thought your readers would find some laughable irony in these events.

On the morning of Feb. 16, 2013 politician Nick Xenophon, a federal senator for South Australia, landed at Malaysia's Kuala Lumpur Airport where a rude shock awaited him. Immigration officials refused him entry to Malaysia on grounds that he was a security risk.

This Independent senator from Adelaide intended to meet up with opposition leader, Anwar Ibrahim, special Minister of State Mohammed Nazri and with various members of "Coalition for Clean and Fair Elections." It appears what influenced his detention and deportation that evening back to Australia was that Xenophon had last year taken part in an unauthorized pro-democracy protest meeting, enabling the Malaysians to declare him a risk.

This Australian Independent politician, who moved from state politics to national politics on the "No Pokies [anti-gambling] Ticket" in 2008, sought to monitor the pending Malaysian election process that has kept the Malay-dominated political party in power since gaining independence from Britain in 1957.

Xenophon claims that human rights are likely to be abused at the forthcoming election, especially for individuals belonging to the other three major ethnic groups: Chinese, indigenous and Indians.

What I find interesting is that Xenophon is now loudly protesting his innocence, yet when I met him after I had been released from prison in London in October-November 2008, he rejoiced and informed me I deserved it and that I should obey the [thought control] law.

His proclamation about worrying whether any of Malaysia's voters will have their human rights abused during the election period is farfetched and fanciful. That Malaysia is rich in resources and still internationally an independent and prosperous multicultural and multi-ethnic Muslim state, which has excellent relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, is more of a bother for Sen. Xenophon and his group of concerned Western-styled "democratic lawmakers" than he would personally care to admit.

Dr. Fredrick Toben
Australia

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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NEANDERTHAL REDUX

I recently read with great interest your Neanderthal issue. It certainly is thought provoking. Although not completely dismissing the Khazar theory, a Dr. Gordon had published by a small publisher, Slavica Press, his monumental study of the origins of the Jewish people. Although mostly ignored by the reviewers, Dr. Gordon's linguistic research proved conclusively that the Jews were descended from a Slavic tribe. The evidence is irrefutable.

Look into Gordon's conclusions.

Herbert Roseman
New York

ARE MUSLIMS CANNIBALS?

I am writing about an article "Don't Believe the Media Hype About the Iranian People" (TBR, January/February 2013). The writer was surprised to discover the Islamic faith actually honors Jesus and Christianity. He should have told [Ahmadinejad] that he does not honor Jesus and Christianity by imprisoning His servants when they try to bring His message to [Iranians]. Mr. Miller should have asked the president for a complete explanation of the sharia law. I would ask Mr. Miller to check his computer for "Islam and cannibalism." That is my personal view on the article.

William Husak
Ontario

[Thanks for the letter. None of the Muslims we know is a cannibal.—Ed.]

ESTABLISHMENT LIE

There was an error in my local paper in an article about Rudolf Hess. It said he had committed suicide. That is a typical establishment lie. Hess, known as the prisoner of peace, was murdered in his prison, at the age of 92. He refused to die, so the Jewish-controlled establishment just got rid of him.

Robert M. Bolton
Maryland

]Thank you for your note. By the way, TBR now sells a new book about the murder of Hess called *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder*. It's available from TBR Book Club. Softcover, 291 pages, #643, $25 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. The book is written by Abdallah Melaouhi, Hess's Tunisian medical aide and confidant. Also reproduced in the book are dozens of notes in Hess's own hand that were smuggled out of the prison. The book is available exclusively from TBR. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. You can also find the book at barnesreview.org—Ed.]

ABOLISH TORTURE

I very much enjoyed your editorial in the March/April 2013 issue and agree 100% that the practice of torture will be an indelible stain on the history of the United States. There was one problem, however. Sen. John McCain was cited as a proponent of torture. This is not completely true. As much as a warmonger as he is, McCain has on more than one occasion come out against the practice of torture. A better person to use as an example of one who supports torture wholeheartedly would have been former Vice President Dick Cheney. That pigheaded old neocon has even just recently been quoted on a speaking tour supporting the use of torture during the George W. Bush administration.

Kenneth Wallace
Virginia

Mexican Revisionism

Salvador Borrego (born 1915) is a Revisionist Mexican journalist and author whose 1953 bestseller, *The Defeat of the World: Two Arms of the Revolution Unite—Marxism Transmutes Into Hypercapitalism*, asserts that the defeat of Adolf Hitler was a defeat for the entire planet. For Borrego, the National Socialists were combating an international Jewish conspiracy to subjugate the world. In *America Peligra* ("America Is in Danger"), he applies this view to historical events in Mexico and Latin America. His work has been criticized by Mexican intellectuals paid to be politically correct as well as by Tribuna Israelita, the Council of Jews in Mexico. Others accuse him of unfactual, anti-Semitic propaganda. On the other hand, he has been praised by famous Mexican writer José Vasconcelos—a significant Mexican intellectual and government minister—who wrote in the prologue for *The Defeat of the World*: "This is one of the most important books ever written in the Americas." The book is now, incredibly, in its 48th edition. Borrego has published 34 books on economics, politics and the military, with seven focusing just on World War II. He has sold over 500,000 copies of his book.

Borrego worked from 1936 to 1965 as a reporter, story editor and chief editor of the dominant Mexican newspaper *Excélsior* and was miffed to see fair reporting on the Third Reich at his newspapers punished by an advertising boycott organized by pro-Jewish leftist Jacques Soustelle. (In 1939, Soustelle became adjutant to the French military attaché in Mexico, later a Zionist government minister, until fired by de Gaulle.)

When *Ultimas Noticias* newspaper refused, as had *Excélsior*, to rewrite the news articles to be pro-Anglo-American, its founder and chief editor, Miguel Ordorica, was fired. Borrego then witnessed a boycott by advertisers end up with both prestigious Mexican newspapers finally knuckling under and slanting every article in the favor of the Allied powers.

Anyway, for TBR's Spanish-speaking readers, I recommend Salvador Borrego.

Margaret Huffstickler
Pennsylvania

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